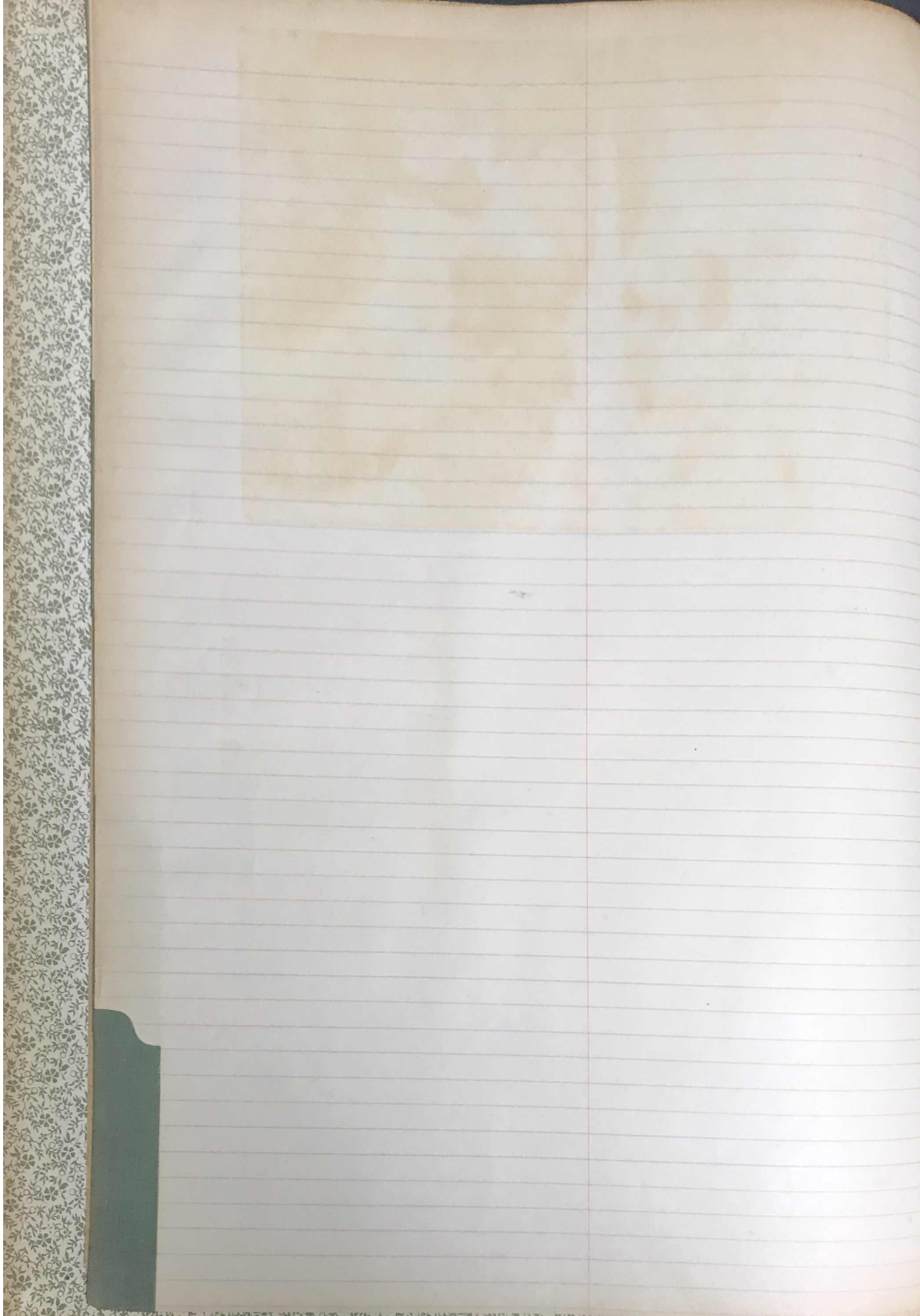




Arthur Wynne





in the center of Salisbury Plain, far from any village, and, until lately, miles from human habitation. From a distance one can imagine they are the ruins of some ancient watch tower, whose watchman might have desecrated the march of the Roman legions under Ves-

through two uprights of the outer circle of Stonehenge upon a horizontal stone lying nearly in the center, and known as the Altar Stone. This interesting sight has become quite an annual outing for the scientifically inclined of the neighborhood, who, on bicycles and



STONEHENGE, LOOKING FROM THE ALTAR STONE THROUGH THE OUTER TRILITHONS TO THE PRIAR'S HEEL, AND TO THE POINT ON THE HORIZON WHERE THE SUN RISES ON THE MORNING OF THE SUMMER SOLSTICE.

From a photograph by Stuart, Southampton.

pasian to take up a position in their camp hard by.

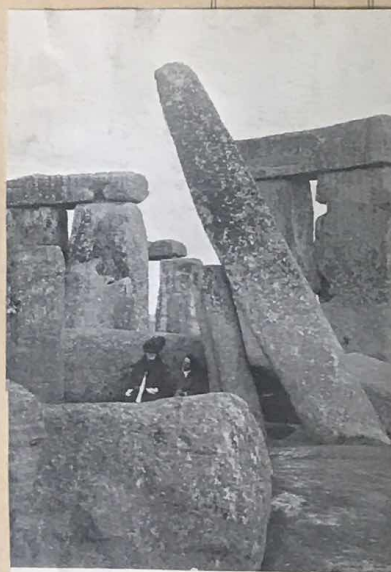
But as we drive nearer, and as they stand out against the sky, we begin to perceive their peculiar shape and get an idea of their tremendous size.

Surrounding the stones at a distance of about one hundred feet is a slight bank of earth. The principal entrance to Stonehenge is on the northeast, and is marked by a bank and a ditch, the latter forming an avenue which leads straight to the temple. Directly in this entrance line, and about two hundred feet from the stones, stands an unwrought sarsen monolith known as the Priar's Heel, sixteen feet high.

On the morning of the summer solstice, June 21, the sun rises immediately over this stone and casts its first rays

tricycles and in conveyances of every description, repair thither in the early morning hours to await the rising sun and, if they are fortunate enough, to see its beams fall upon the ancient stone.

Stonehenge consisted of an outer circle of upright stones standing about four feet apart and sixteen feet high. Others were placed horizontally on their tops and touching one another, forming a continuous corona. This outer circle bears evident marks of having been wrought with tools. The uprights have each two tenons on their upper surface which fit into mortise holes cut into the under surface of the horizontal stones. At a distance of about nine feet within the outer circle were thirty single stones, each four feet high; and



LEANING STONE AS IT WAS.





Cornwall Castle from O. Eleanor's Gate

Bedford, 1600.



Natural Color Photograph by Bernard Wakeman

EDWARD III ERECTED THE LAND GATE AT RYE IN 1360

Of three portals with towers to shelter longbowmen only this one remains to remind the old walled city of its days of glory as a Cinque Port. The fickle sea has left the town on an inland hill. Here in 1579 was born the dramatist John Fletcher.



DUNLUCE CASTLE VII

G.W.W.



Fontaine's Abbey



TRAITORS' GATE.

This gate beneath St. Thomas' Tower derives its name from the fact that prisoners were usually landed here from the boats conveying them to the Tower. They could then be passed quickly into the Inner Ward and consigned to their prisons.

over

of the well quite lately the Crofter Commission, in 1888, had before at a loch in Gairloch had been swept with a bottom quicklime quite recently, in order to destroy kelpie. But probably the annual well-ton, in Derbyshire, and the "well wakes" of only part of a survival of practices denounced St. Anselm in 1101, who found that the well

the bucket on each. The interesting stories, with a lot of wells, mediaeval and prehistoric. The oldest Well, at St. Asaph in Wales. The oldest shrine adjacent to it. It now lies close by the ruins of two pools by a long and worn slab of stone, its sides by old stone walls. The bottom of the small flag



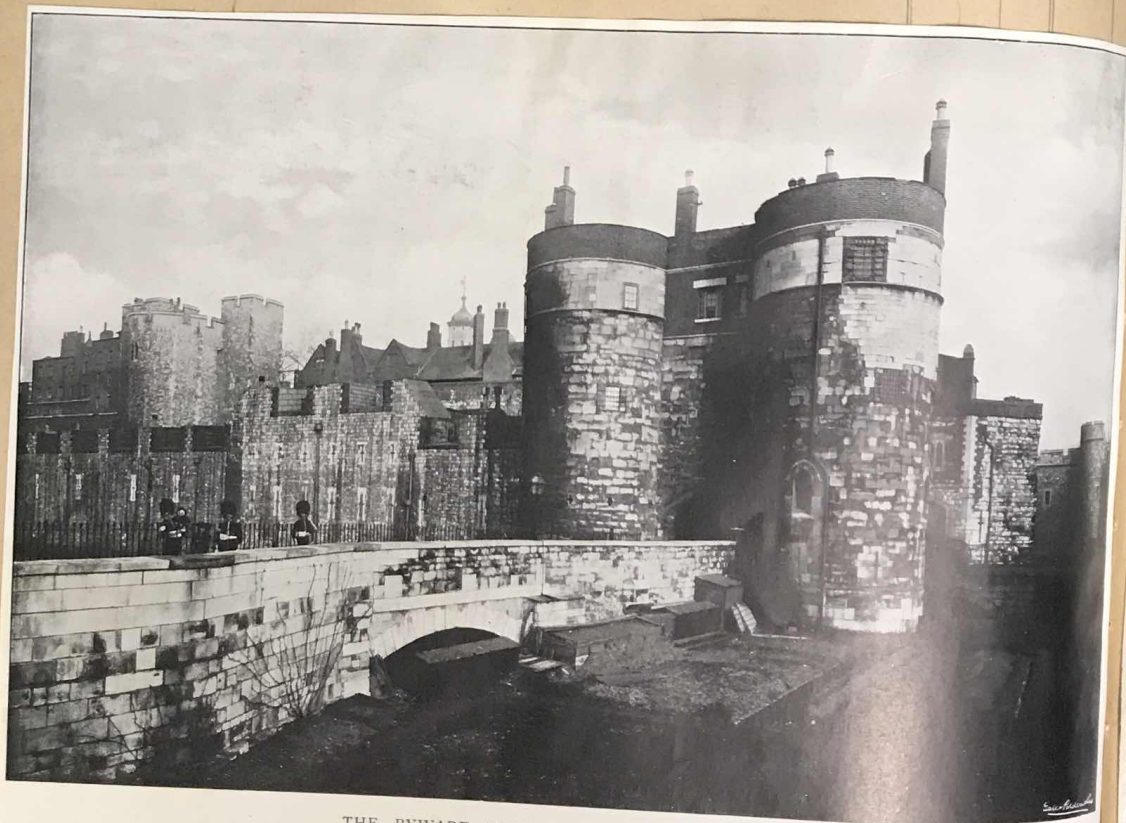
Frith & Co.

ST. CLEER WELL, LISKEARD.

Copyright

make offerings to it still, though for what it could never discover, for though on terms of course with all classes and ages, no one there were so many pennies in that well.

at Callington is an example of another kind of protection of a spring. It is of a very unusual arch and gable are apparently about fifteenth century earliest, and more probably sixteenth century, which the arch and the battlement moulding on the base of the



THE BYWARD TOWER AND THE OUTER WARD.

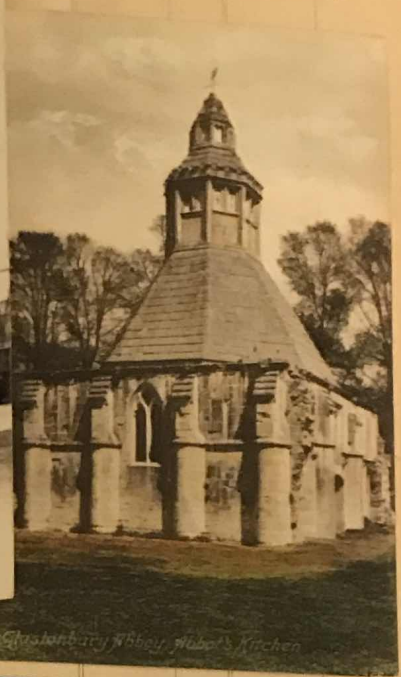
On the right is seen the flank of St. Thomas' Tower, and on the left the Beauchamp Tower of the Inner Ward. The gardens below were formerly part of the Moat, which

was drained in 1843, by order of the Duke of Wellington, when Constable. The bridge formerly had a drawbridge where the arch now is.

over



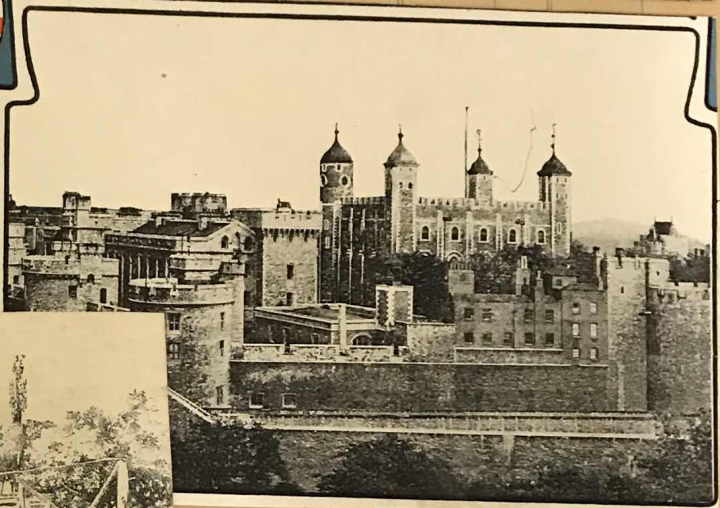
South Gate, Bristol Castle.



Gloucester Abbey, Hubert's Kitchen



"The First Printing Press set up in Bristol"—"Also in the same year (1546) a press for printing was set up in the Castle, which was used daily to the Honour of God"—*MS. Calendar*



CASTLE.

- 2465 -

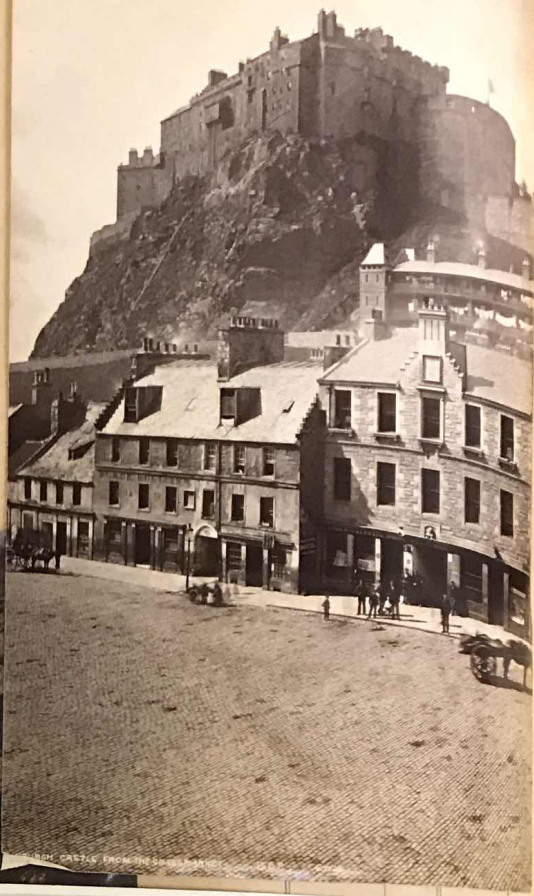


PYX CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER ABBEY, INTERIOR

H. M. Office of Works



OLD LADY CASTLE, BRIDGE COUNTY, 1887. W. L.



NEW CASTLE, FROM THE STREET, 1887. W. L.



EAST FRONT, HADDON HALL, 23/9/95. C. W. Y.



Mrs. Delves Broughton. ST. MARY'S CHURCH, LOWER GRAVENHURST. C. W. Y.



P. Knox-Gore.

MOYNE ABBEY, COUN





STATELY LANDMARK.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

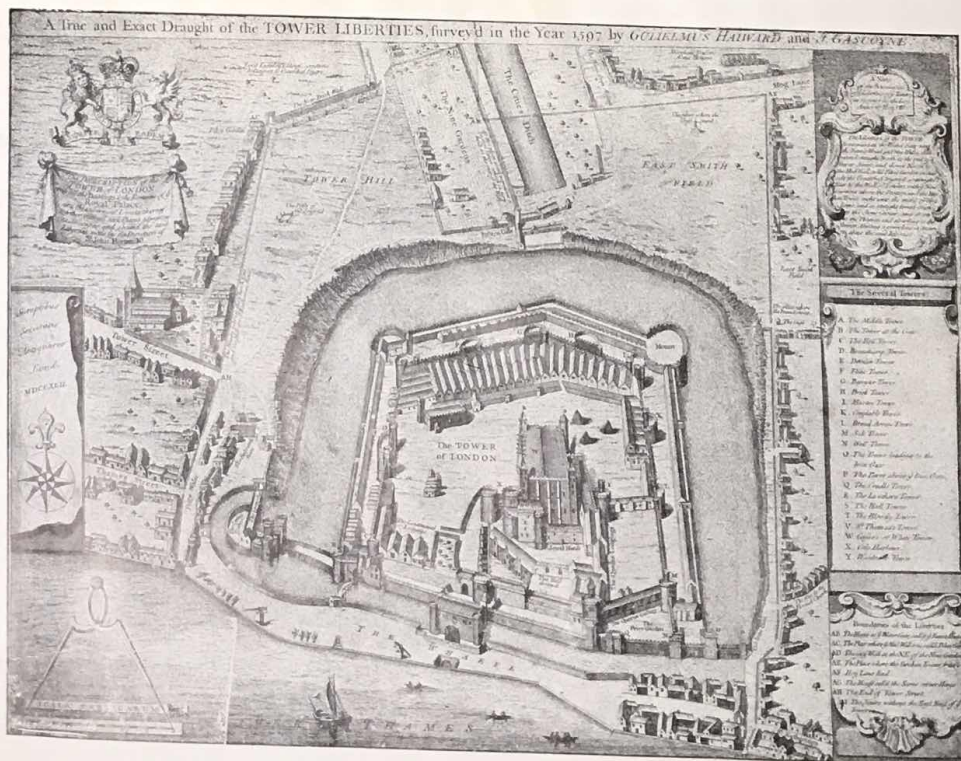


CURIOUS CARVING OVER THE PORCH OF CHALK CHURCH.



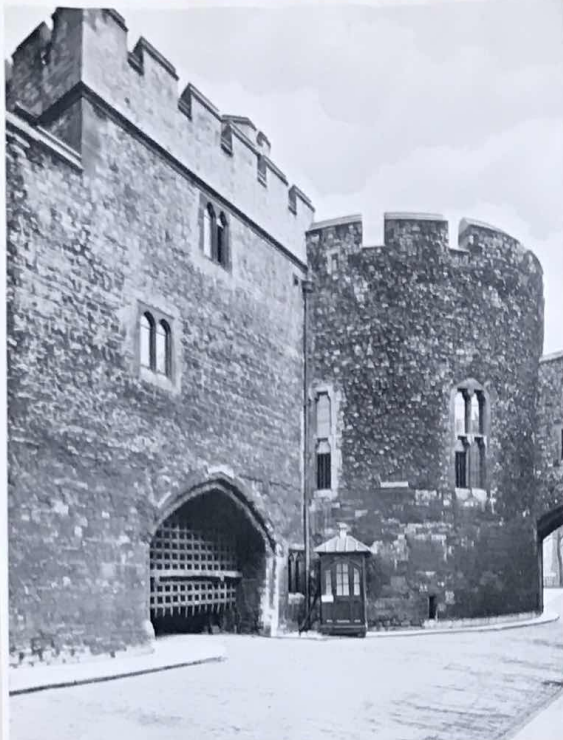
GATEWAY OF THE BLOODY TOWER.

is seen the portcullis, the only one now in working order. It is lowered by machinery in the room above. The Entrance to the Inner Ward is through the Bloody Tower Gate House.



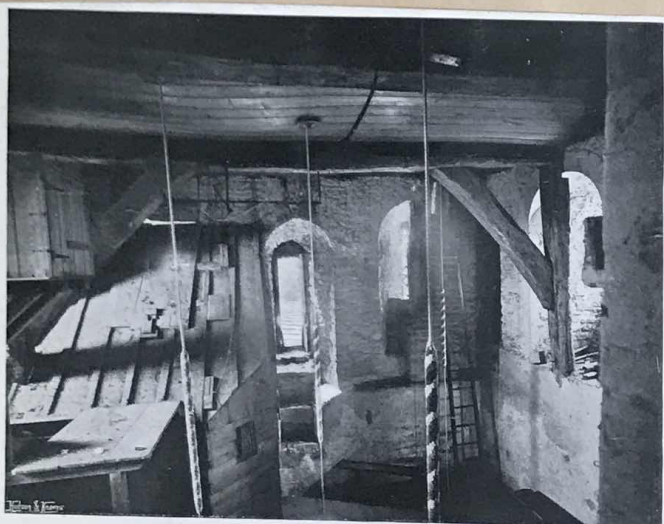
Bird's-eye view of the Tower and Liberties as they appeared in 1597. The site of the Scaffold on Tower Hill (now inside the garden of Trinity House) is marked, and some of the buildings forming the Royal Palace, as it existed at that date, are shown

to the South of the White Tower. The Lions' Menagerie is also shown near the present entrance. The animals were removed in 1834 to the Zoological Gardens and the buildings were levelled in 1853.



BLOODY TOWER.

The Bloody Tower, with its Portcullis lowered, dates from Edward III. The Portcullis and Gates are extremely massive and carry with them every appearance of high antiquity. The machinery for working the Portcullis is in the room above.



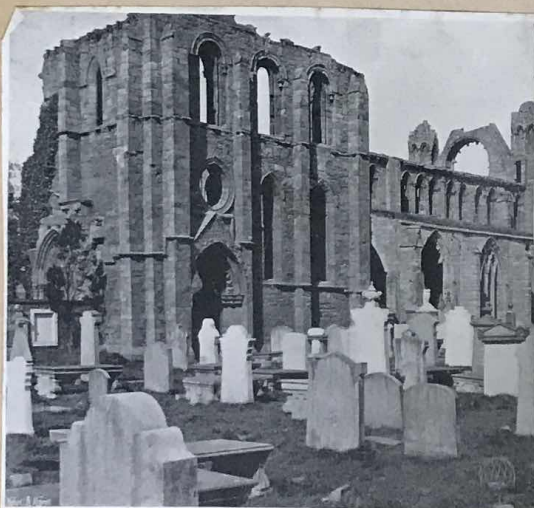
Mrs. Delos Broughton.

THE RINGING CHAMBER.

Copyright



Bridge as originally built (13th Cent.)



THE RUINS AND GRAVEYARD.



KILSO ABNEY.

Where James III. was crowned.



The Bridge in the time of Henry VIII.



KNOLLE, BEVERHOODS.



C. E. JACOB.

KNOLLE, GREEN COURT, WEST.



—NUREMBERG BRASS ROSE-WATER DISH OF THE LATE FIFTEENTH CEN.



Parishes & Partridge, Plate 1.
DOORWAY, SOUTH-EAST OF CL.



CAWSTON CHURCH: WEST END OF NAVE WITH FONT.



... spanning the dry moat, gives access to a very fine suite



"... O'ER THE FONT—
THAT CARVEN DOORWAY TO ETERNAL LIFE
RAISED IN OLD DAYS BY SKILLED AND PIOUS HANDS
THE FRESH SUN STREAMED."

BLICKLING CHURCH.

Copyright



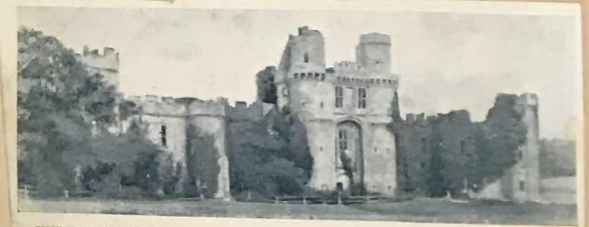
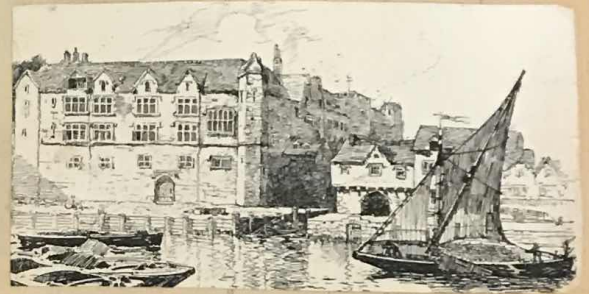
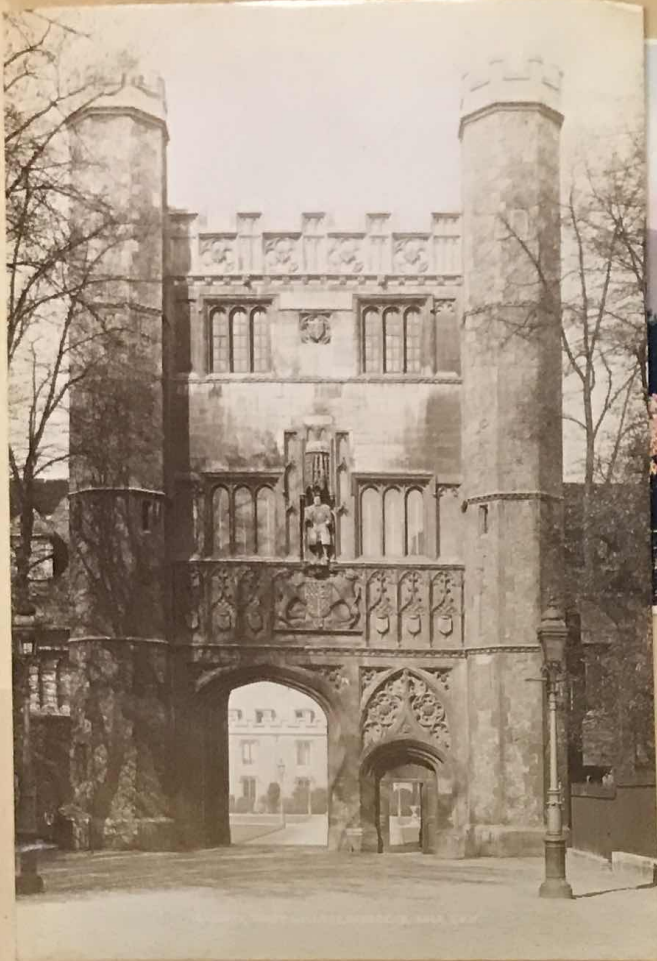
H. Evans.

THE FONT IN FAKENHAM CHURCH.



G. & P. 2676.

Wells, The Palace Gate



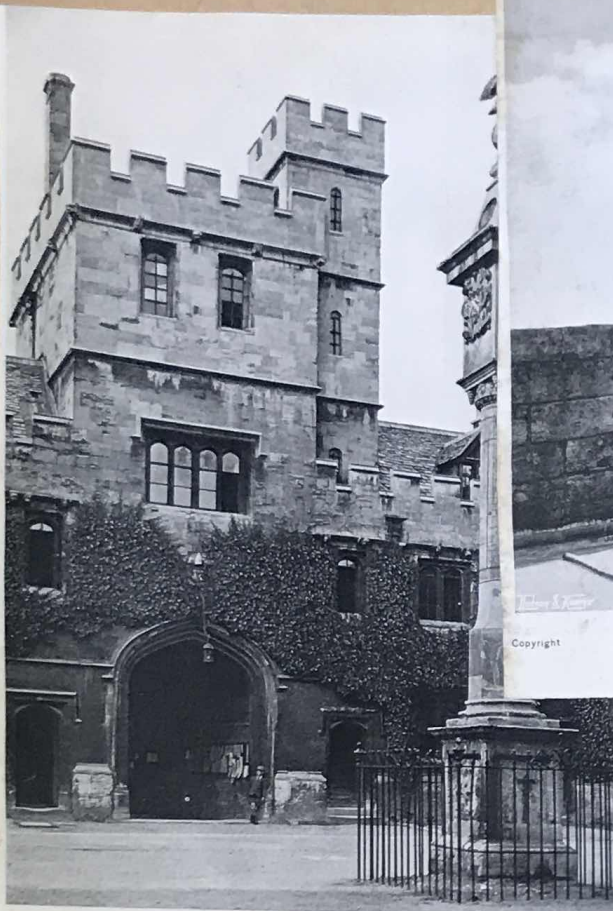
HURSTMONCEUX.



OLD DOGWAY IN NORBURY CHURCHYARD, DERBYSHIRE



THE SOUTH-EAST FRONT.



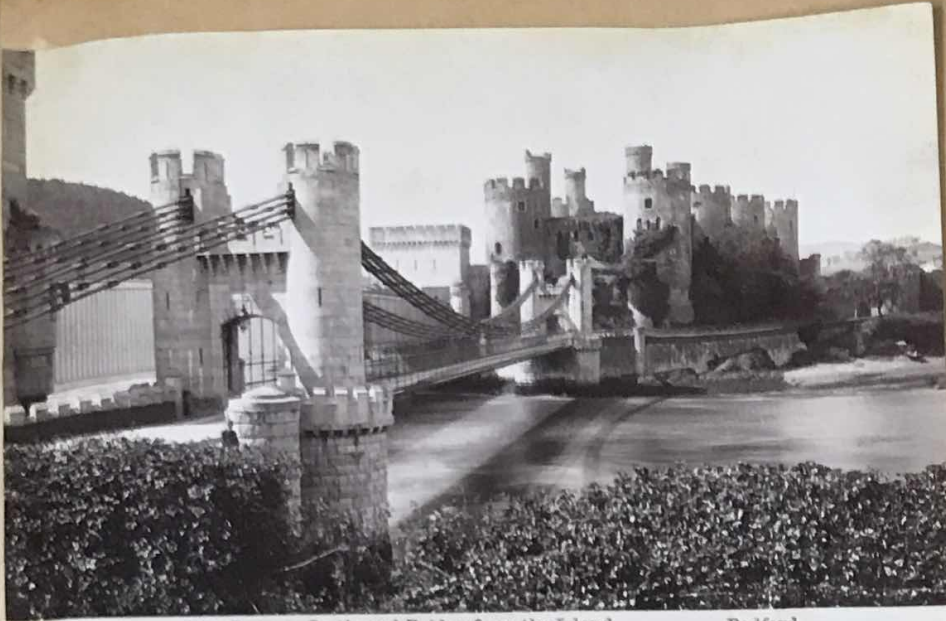
THE FRONT QUADRANGLE OF CORPUS CHRISTI IS FOUR CENTURIES OLD

Richard Foxe, Bishop of Winchester, founded Corpus Christi College in 1516-17, "to the praise and honor of God Almighty, the most holy body of Christ." In the foreground is the famous cylindrical sundial and perpetual calendar. Among the prominent members of this college was the philanthropist, General Oglethorpe, who established the Colony of Georgia.

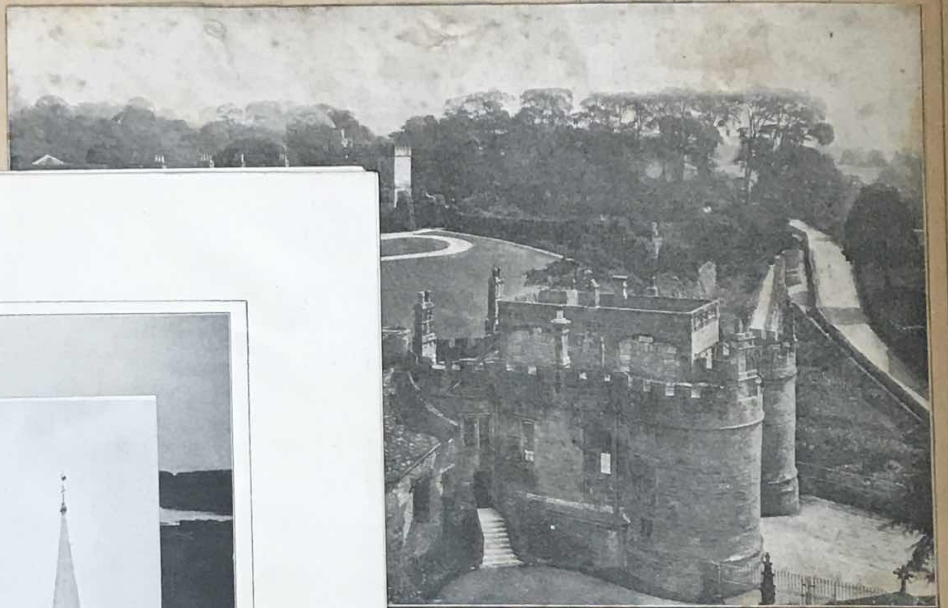
Copyright



A WATCH TOWER.



117 Conway Castle and Bridge from the Island, Bedford.



WILTSHIRE, THE SEAT OF LORD ROTHFIELD.



THE HIGH STREET FRONTAGE AND GATEWAY OF BRASENOSÉ COLLEGE

Although of recent construction, such exquisite taste has been used in the design and execution of the new college buildings that they are more than worthy successors to the original foundation, begun in the first summer when "Bluff King Hal" occupied the throne of England.

ate house in
ing it, to say
same family
ed of certain
Dane.
ement on the
asmuch as for
hebrides were
and the Isles,
king of this
cessively over
nd thus there
old enjoy the
Man. By his
is reputed to
later, Donald,
tressed to by
MacLeod of
ather the isle
the mainland,

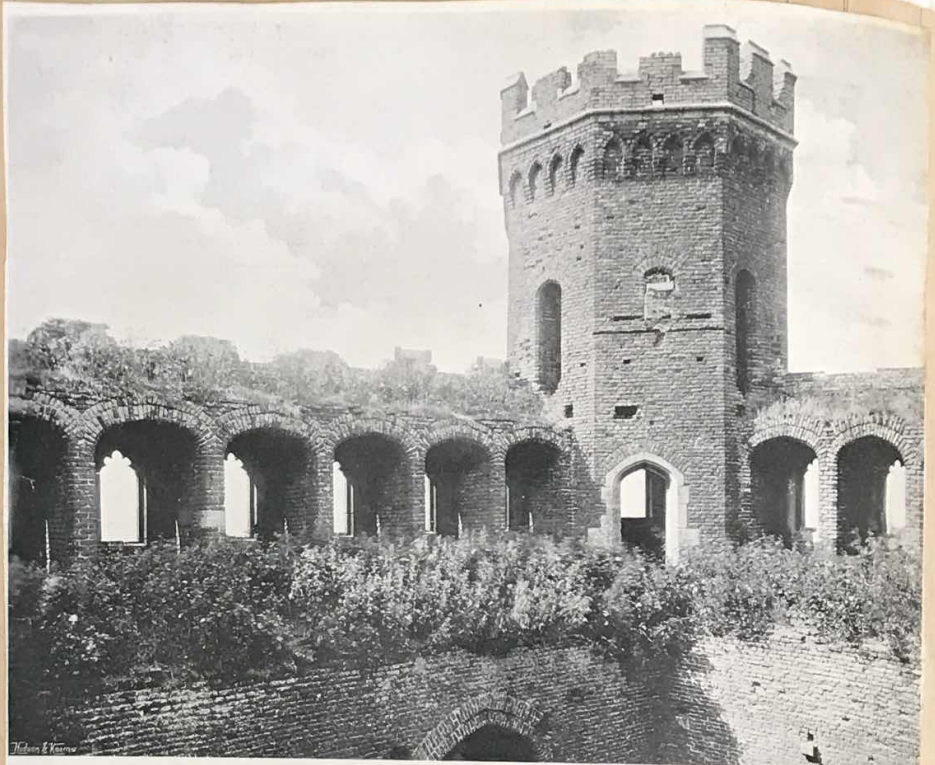
© Donald McLeish



Copyright

WALLED OFF FROM THE VILLAGE STREET.

"COUNTRY LIFE"



Holmes & Kearney

Carlton.

A CORNER TOWER FROM THE TOP STOREY.

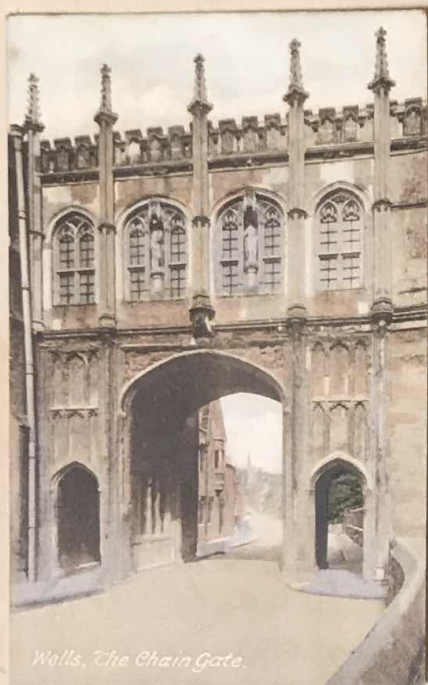
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Glamis Castle



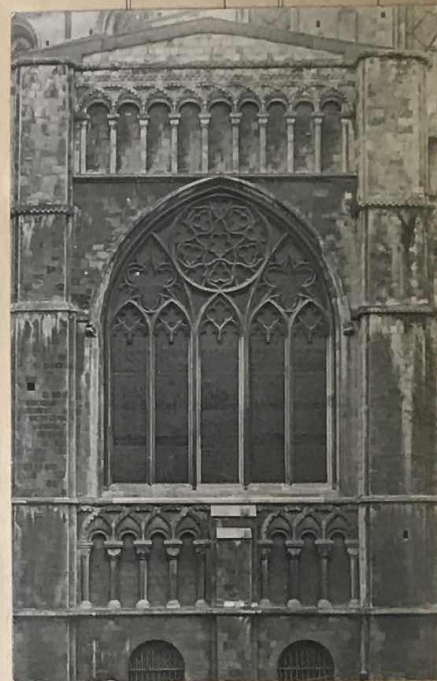
El pueblo inglés, siempre amante fervoroso de sus Reyes, aguardando a los Monarcas en las cercanías del castillo de Windsor (Fot. Tropical Press)



Wells, The Chain Gate.



Wells Cathedral, Penniless Porch

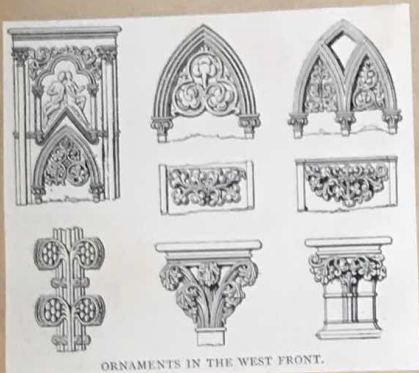


Wells, Palace Gate House and Moat





W. Phillips, Photo.]
CAPITALS IN TRANSEPT.



ORNAMENTS IN THE WEST FRONT.



WEST FRONT: CHRISTINA (11th C.)
Drawn by H. B. C. 1860



Wells, The Drawbridge.

Glass of the Nave, Transepts, and Aisles.—Most of the glass of the west window was collected abroad, during his



SPECIMENS OF CAPITALS.

exile, by Bishop Creighton, while he was yet dean (1660-70).



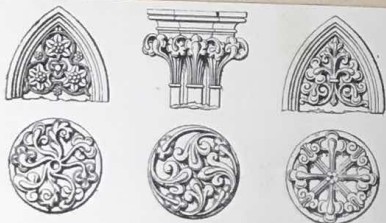
THE FONT.



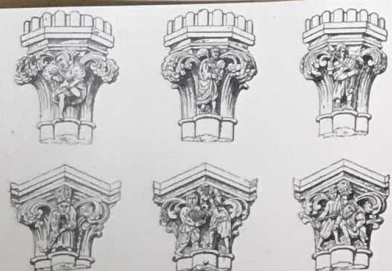
WEST FRONT. BISHOP AETHELHELM (1000).



SPECIMENS OF CAPITALS.



ORNAMENTS IN THE WEST FRONT.



SPECIMENS OF CAPITALS.

DIMENSIONS OF THE CATHEDRAL

	Feet
Total length (internal)	383
" of Nave	161
" of Choir	103
" of Transept (Main)	135
Breadth of Nave	38
" " with Aisles	82
Height of Nave	67
" Choir	67
" Towers	160
Breadth of West Front	147

Area . . . 29,070 sq. ft.



Dawkes & Partridge, Photo.

STEPS OF CHAPTER-HOUSE VESTIBULE AND PASSAGE OVER
CHAIN GATE.



Dawkes & Partridge, Photo.

CHAPTER-HOUSE—DOORWAY.



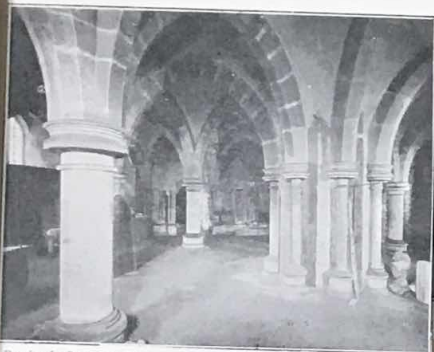
Dawkes & Partridge, Photo.

THE INVERTED ARCHES, FROM THE
NORTH TRANSEPT.



Dawkes & Partridge, Photo.

CHOIR, LOOKING EAST,
PROCESSION PATH AND LADY PATH BEYOND.



Dawkes & Partridge, Photo.

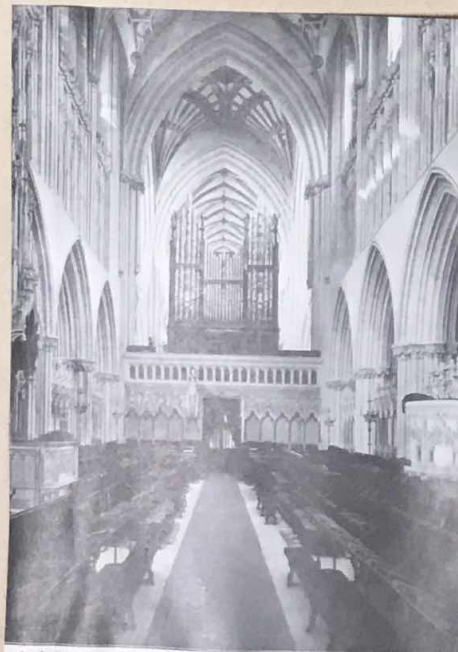
CHAPTER-HOUSE—UNDERCROFT.

treasury, where the vestments, ornaments, registers, and other precious things, both of the bishop and chapter, were kept and, to increase the security of its massive walls, the sacristan had to sleep within them every night.



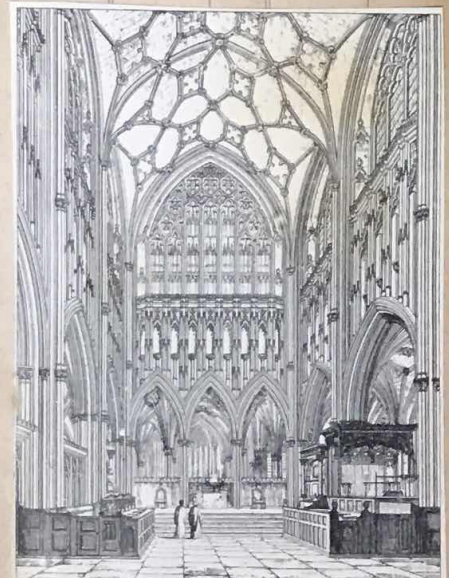
F. W. Phillips, Photo.

CHAPTER-HOUSE—UNDERCROFT.

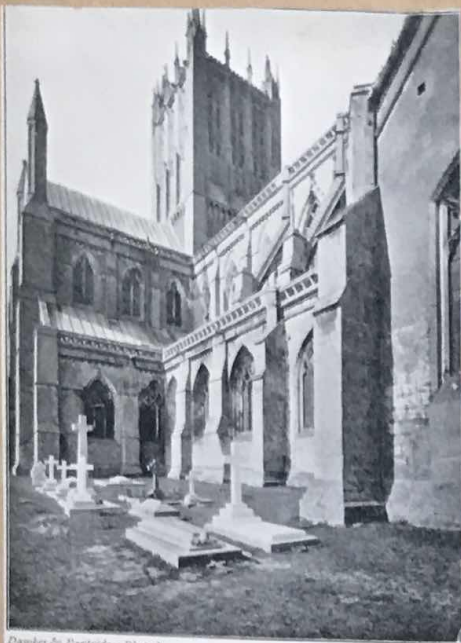


Dawkes & Partridge, Photo.

CHOIR, LOOKING WEST.



THE EAST END IN 1883.



Dawkes & Partridge, Photo.

THE CENTRAL TOWER: FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

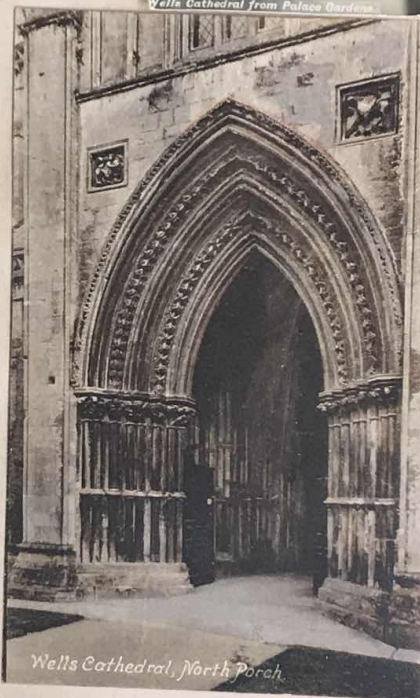


Wells Cathedral from Palace Gardens.

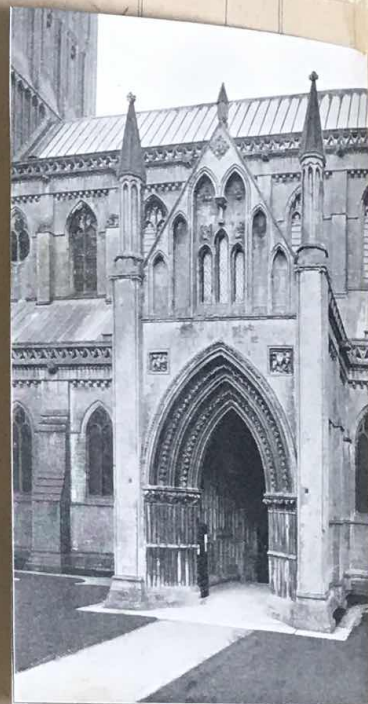


WELLS CATHEDRAL

PHILLIPS



Wells Cathedral, North Porch.



Dawkes & Partridge, Photo.

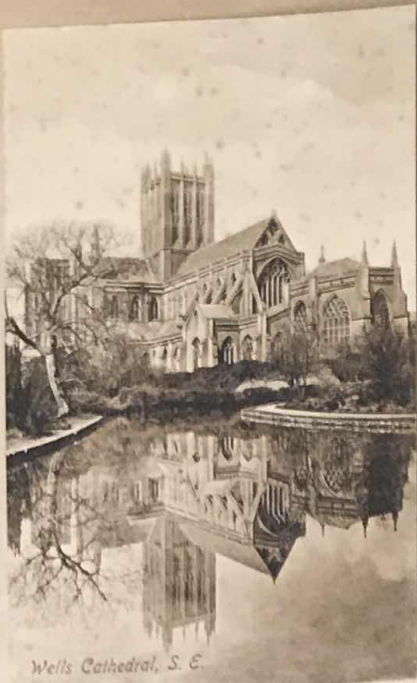
THE NORTH PORCH.



SECTION OF N. TRANSEPT AND ELEVATION OF S. TRANSEPT.



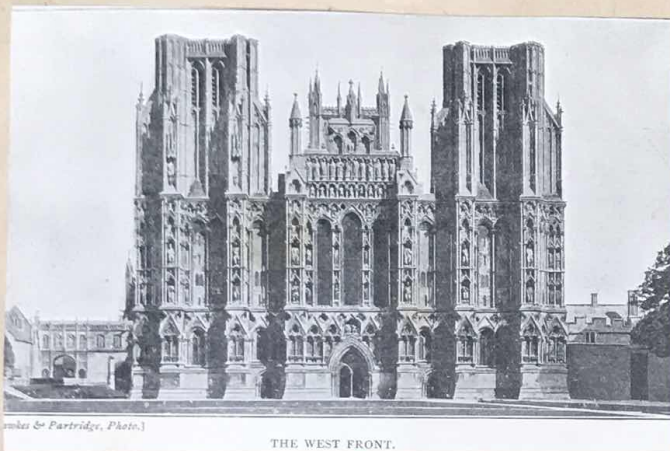
Wells, The Palace and Moat



Wells Cathedral, S. E.

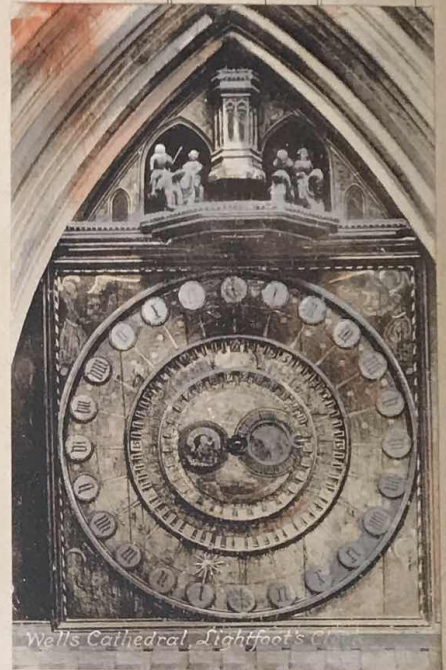


Wells Cathedral, West Front

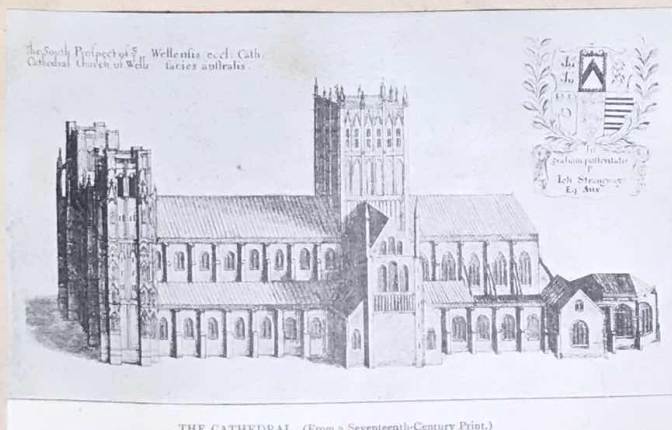


Wells & Partridge, Photo.

THE WEST FRONT.

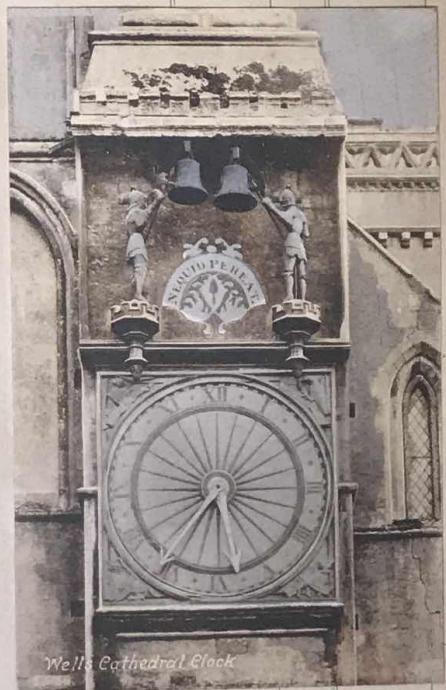


Wells Cathedral, Nightingale's Clock

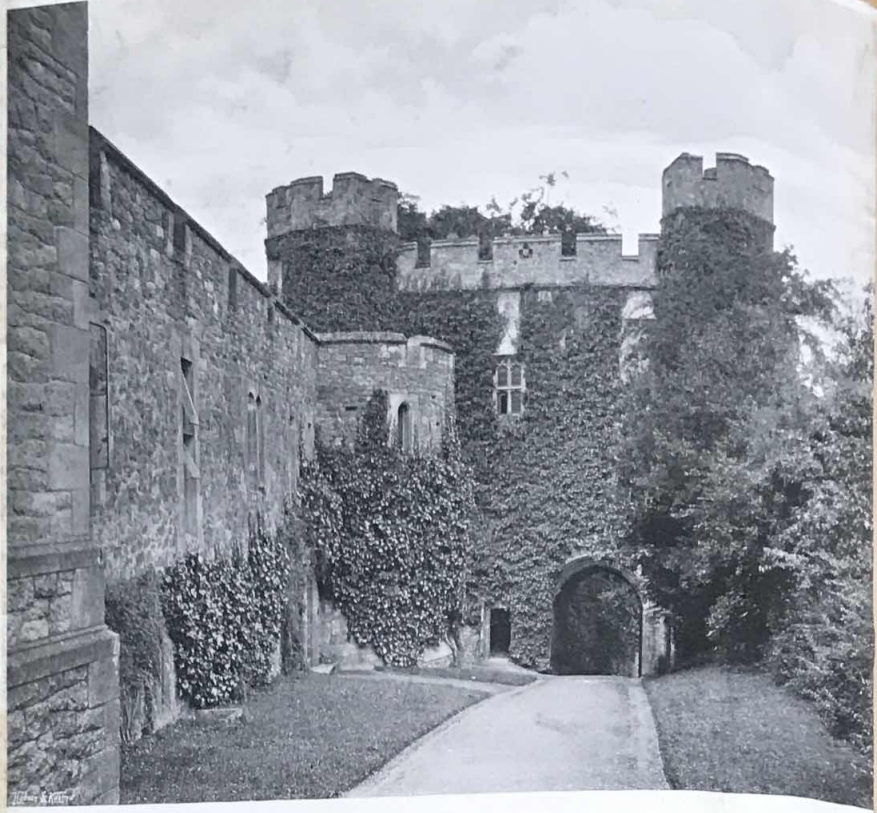


The South Prospect of Wellensis eccl. Cath. Cathedral Church of Wells. facies antea.

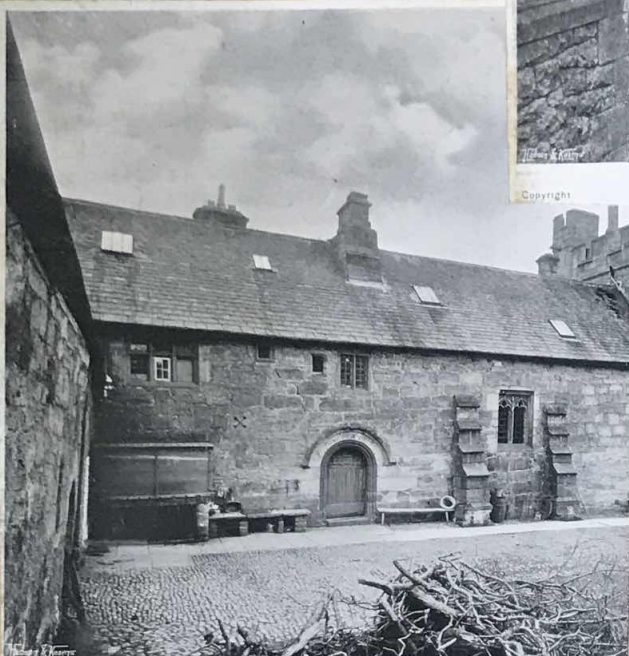
THE CATHEDRAL. (From a Seventeenth-Century Print.)



Wells Cathedral Clock



THE CASTLE GATE.



THE TOWER FROM THE COURTYARD



DURHAM CASTLE, OCCUPIED BY THE UNIVERSITY

— CAWDOR CASTLE — THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.



From a photograph by The Castle from the Burn. [Wilson, Aberdeen.]

gun, shot him in the forehead": hence the stone is called Calder's Stone to this day.

Sir John added considerably to his possessions both in Nairnshire and Argyllshire, and died in 1456. The Lady Muriel, however, survived him and their son, and lived long enough to see her grandson Thane of Cawdor. One of the earliest letters which is preserved in the Charter-room shows that this Thane did not get on very well with his wife, as his law agent at Edinburgh writes: "Your ladie findes great fault that ye ar nocht so cairful off your dewittie towart hir as ye aucht to be, lykas, I understand, she has vretin to you. Ye haw newir vretin ane letter this sax oikkes to hir." Some of the signatures of these letters are very odd, the oddest perhaps being that used by John Bishop of the Isles, who signs "J. B. of Thylis"; very few gentlemen of the day seem to have known how to write, but though they had to put their signatures to documents by the aid of the notary, they were not reduced to Bill Sikes' method of merely putting their "mark." Thus the chief of the MacGregors signs his bond of manrent: "E wine Makgrigour with my hand at the pen led by Jhone Dinguell."

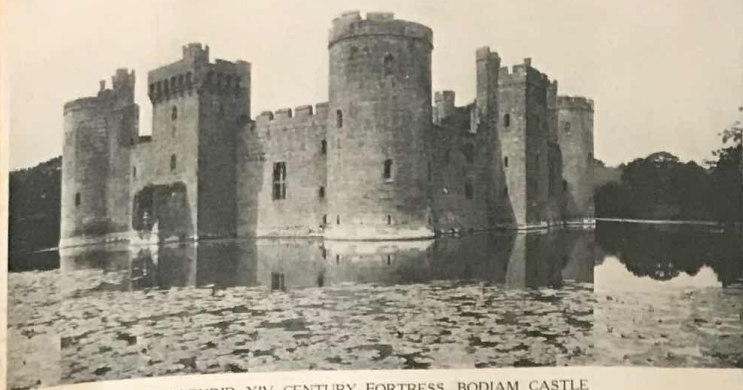
Besides these letters, a large number of old accounts are kept in the Charter-room: they are very interesting, and throw much light on the customs of the times, but are too long to quote in full here. Together with all the most interesting old documents, they have been published in the book of the Thanes of Cawdor, which was printed in 1858 for the members of the Spalding Club. As a specimen of quaint spelling and wording may be taken the "Purs-maister's account" for "the xxvi of September being Sunday."

"Item giften to yourself in the morning in the Kirkhaired to put in your nepiking end to the puire. ii. s.

"Item your collatoun (dinner) that evin upon Sunday in the same house are point of wyne Sak. x. s.

"Item ane quart aill. ii. s.

"Item ane queyt braid. viii. d."



A SPLENDID XIV CENTURY FORTRESS, BODIAM CASTLE
May be visited from Rye, Winchelsea, or Hastings, and is easily reached from Folkestone

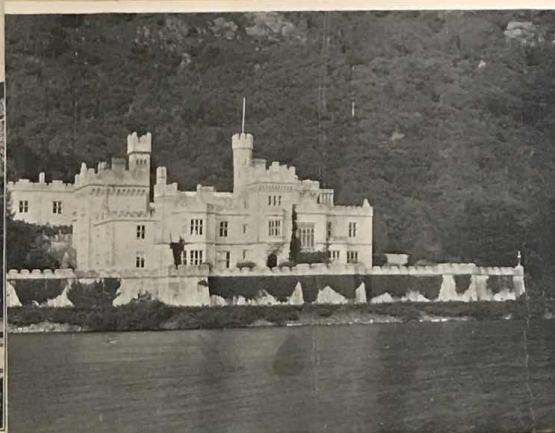


HOAR CROSS: THE GATEHOUSE.

"COUNTRY LIFE"



HOLYROOD AND ARTHUR'S SEAT



"KYLEMORE CASTLE," IRELAND, OWNED BY THE DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER

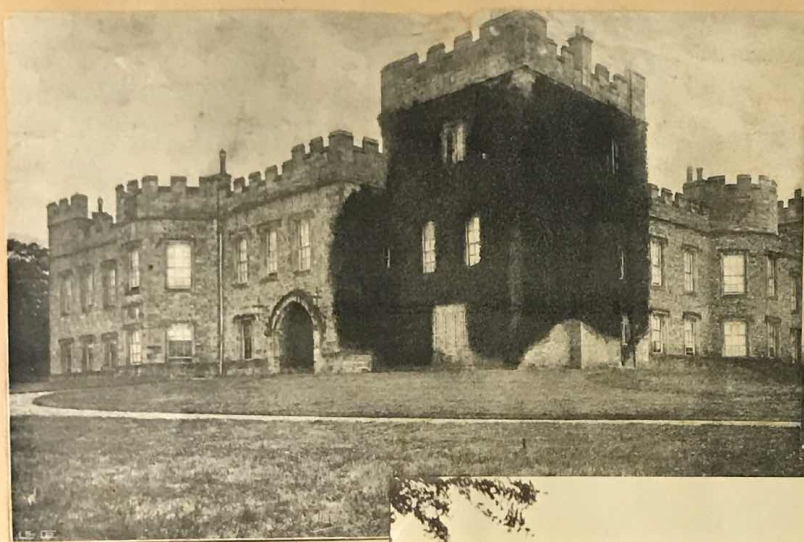


THE RUINS OF THE OLD CASTLE.

"COUNTRY LIFE"



MUCHINGS ABBEY, KILLARNEY, 408, W.I.



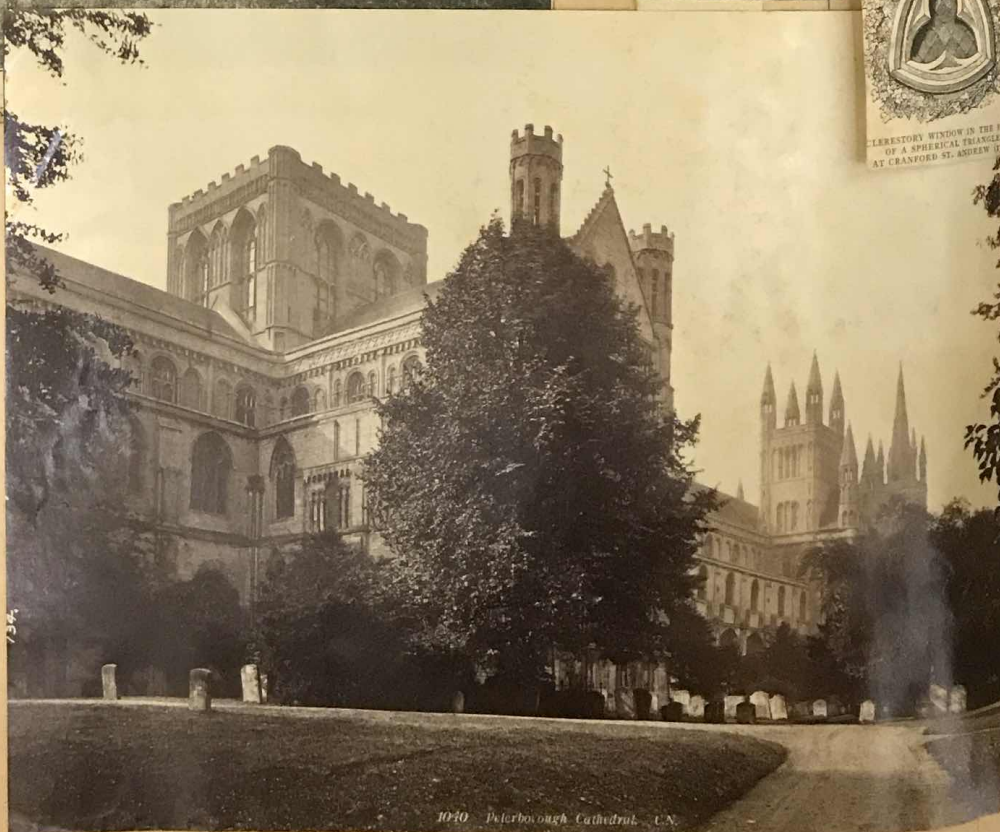
HORNBY CASTLE, YORK



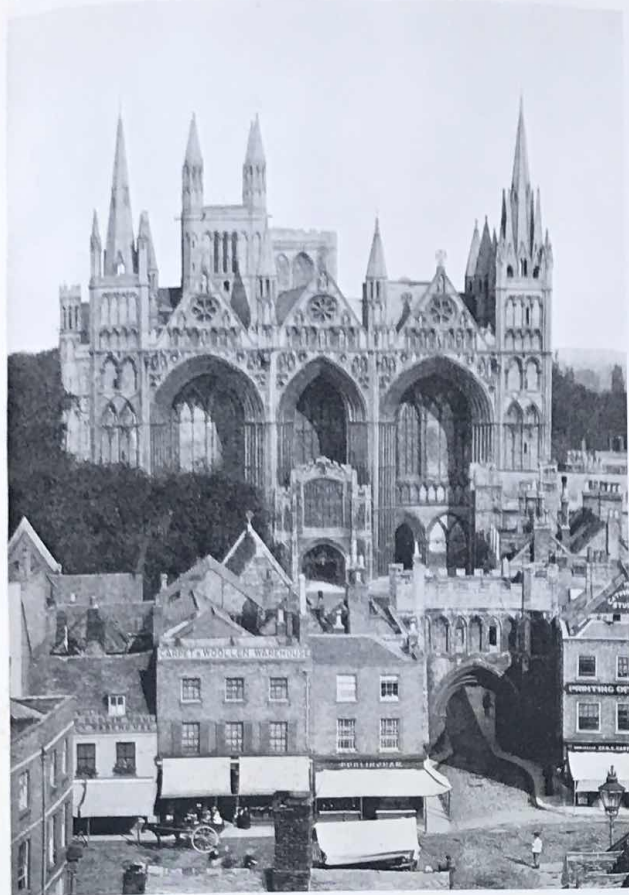
CLERESTORY WINDOW IN THE
OF A SPHERICAL TRIANGLE
AT CRANFORD ST. ANDREW



IMNEY ON BLACK PRINCE'S HOUSE.



1040 Peterborough Cathedral, U.K.

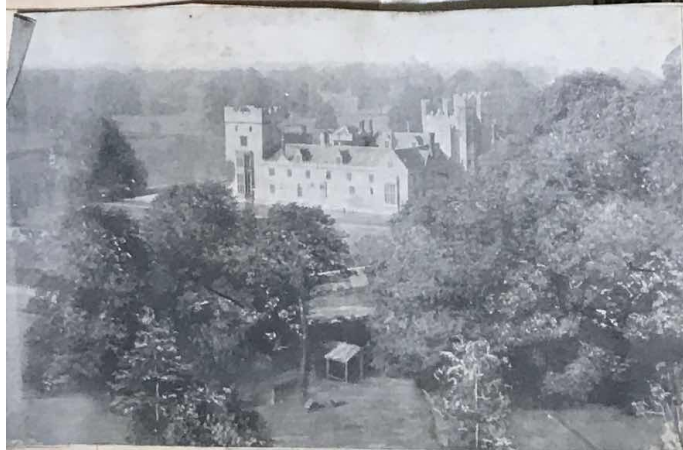


THE WEST FRONT OF THE PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL

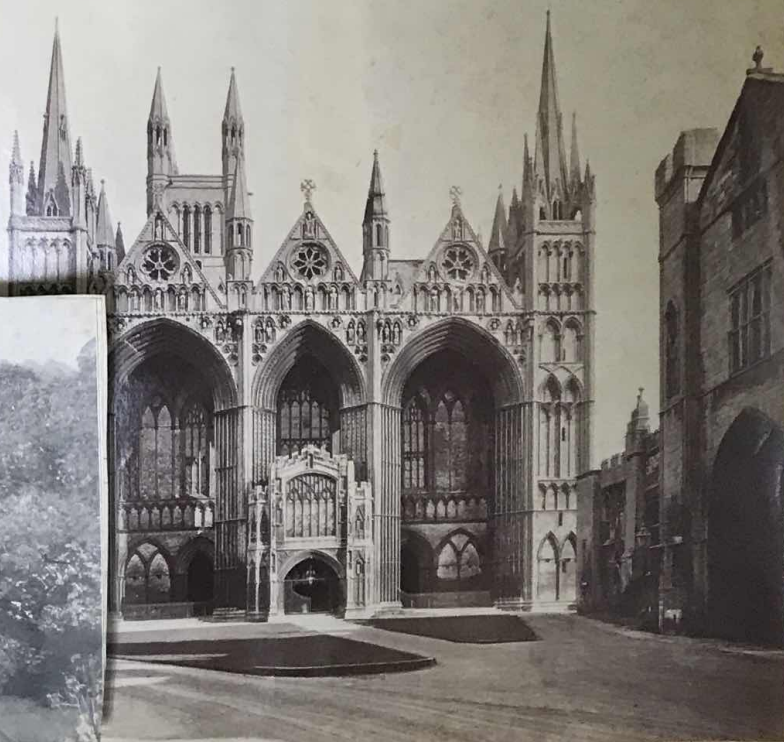
The visitor enters the precinct of this majestic religious edifice through a Gothic gateway, seen in the right foreground. In form, proportion, and general effect, this west front is perhaps unrivaled in Gothic architecture. Catherine of Aragon, Henry VIII's unhappy queen, is buried here.

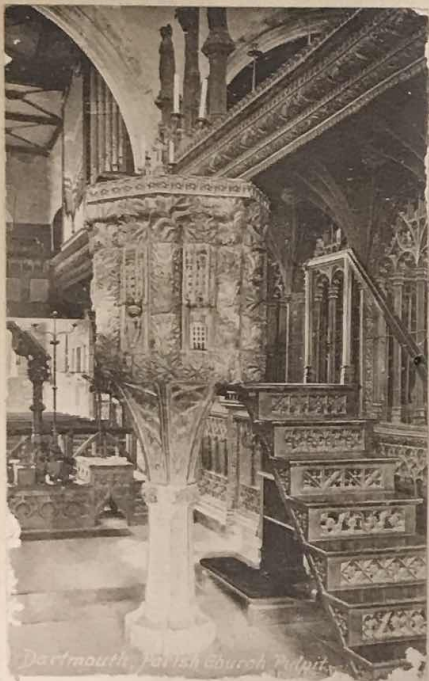
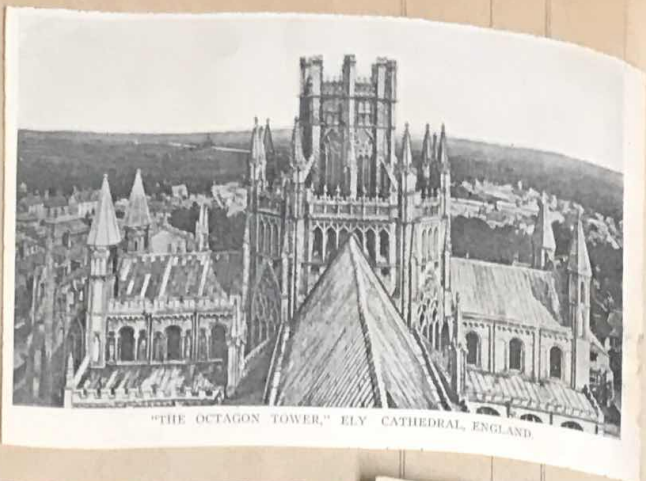


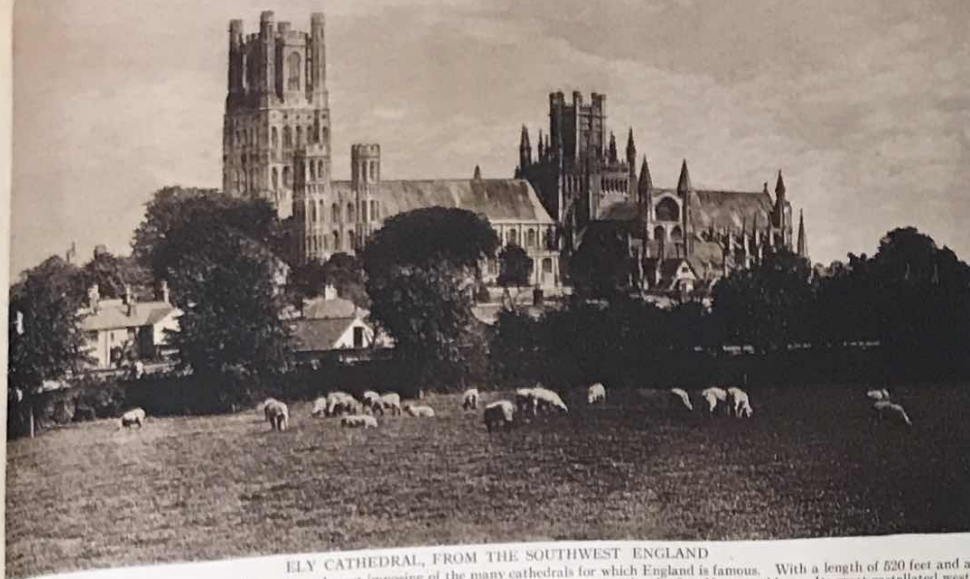
Dartmouth, Parish Church



OXFORD HALL, NORFOLK

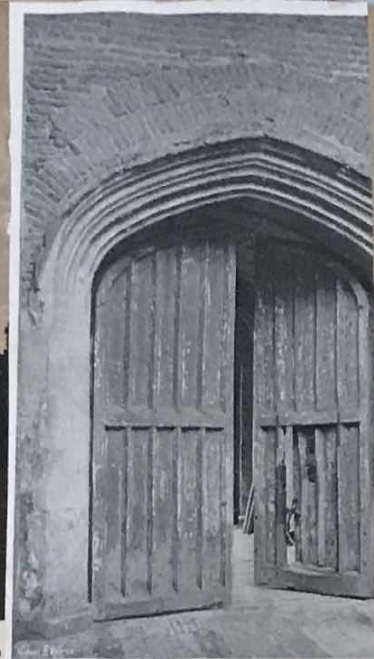






ELY CATHEDRAL, FROM THE SOUTHWEST, ENGLAND

The Cathedral of Ely is one of the largest and most imposing of the many cathedrals for which England is famous. With a length of 520 feet and a breadth of 77 feet, it yet does not sacrifice grace for size. It was begun more than 800 years ago by the first Norman abbot. Its great castellated west



Copyright

IN ANCEA

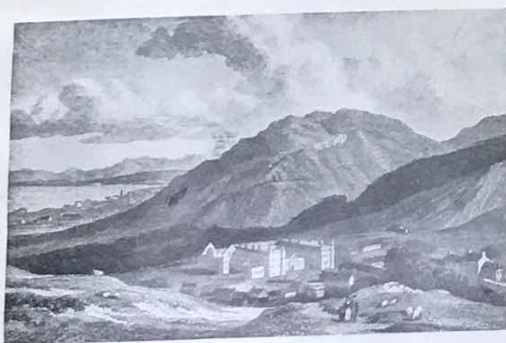
Eng. Gothic

ROYAL HOLYROOD.

By M. A. BELLOC.

CERTAIN royal palaces belong to the international world of history and romance, and yet the buildings of which that can be said are curiously few: in France, Versailles, about whose stately pile cling a thousand memories of the old régime, of Marie Antoinette, and of the beginnings of the French Revolution.

House — to give it its old name — is, above all, associated with Mary Queen of Scots and with Charles Edward Stewart, the Young Pretender, whose brief sojourn in the Palace of his ancestors is so marvellously made to live again in the pages of Sir Walter Scott's most famous novel. But many other events, quite as



DISTANT VIEW OF HOLYROOD PALACE.

English-speaking folk have only one such shrine, and that situated in Scotland; for Holyrood, the splendid mass of grey building looking even older than it is, which has as background Arthur's Seat and the huge broken line of the Salisbury Craigs, has far greater claims to consideration from an historic and romantic point of view than has Windsor Castle.

To most people, and especially to those foreigners who wend their way to Scotland bound on a Waverley pilgrimage, Holyrood

noteworthy and interesting as any of those connected with the hapless Scottish Queen and with the hero of the '45, are associated with Holyrood; and during the nineteenth century one of the most striking episodes connected with the Scottish Palace was the stay there of the exiled French King, Charles X., and his melancholy meagre Court.

Holyrood, as the modern world knows it, owed its being to Charles II.; for he commissioned Sir William Bruce of

567





Manor-house of the Tuxford Family, Gyles.



BRODICK CASTLE, ARKAN, THE HOME OF LADY BARK.



LOWTHER CASTLE, WESTMORLAND, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF LUTHER.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

Photograph from "Typical" © Central Aero-photo Co., Ltd.

Plain and uninviting externally, Winchester is one of the richest and most beautiful of cathedrals within (see page 21). It is the largest church in England and incorporates every style of English architecture, from the Norman to the Perpendicular. Many men of note in English history are buried here.



THE INTERIOR OF WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND

This cathedral, except for St. Peter's in Rome, is the longest church in Europe. It measures 560 feet in length and 208 feet across the transept. It incorporates every style of English architecture from the Norman to the Perpendicular. It is popularly supposed to have been dedicated to St. Swithin, who was drowned by rain forty days by rain.



ROYAL PALACE OF THE SAVOY

As in the time of Henry VIII and now the site of THE SAVOY HOTEL

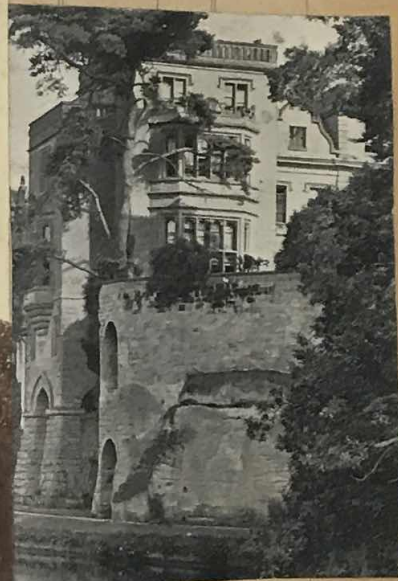


SALISBURY CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTHWEST, ENGLAND

Great Britain affords no better example of pure early English architecture than Salisbury Cathedral. Having enjoyed the rare advantage of being begun and finished within forty years (except for the final story of the tower and the spire), it is remarkable for the uniformity and harmony of its construction. There is scarcely a trace of foreign influence in the building. Great architects have declared it to be "one of the best proportioned and most poetic designs of the Middle Ages."



AMERLEY CASTLE



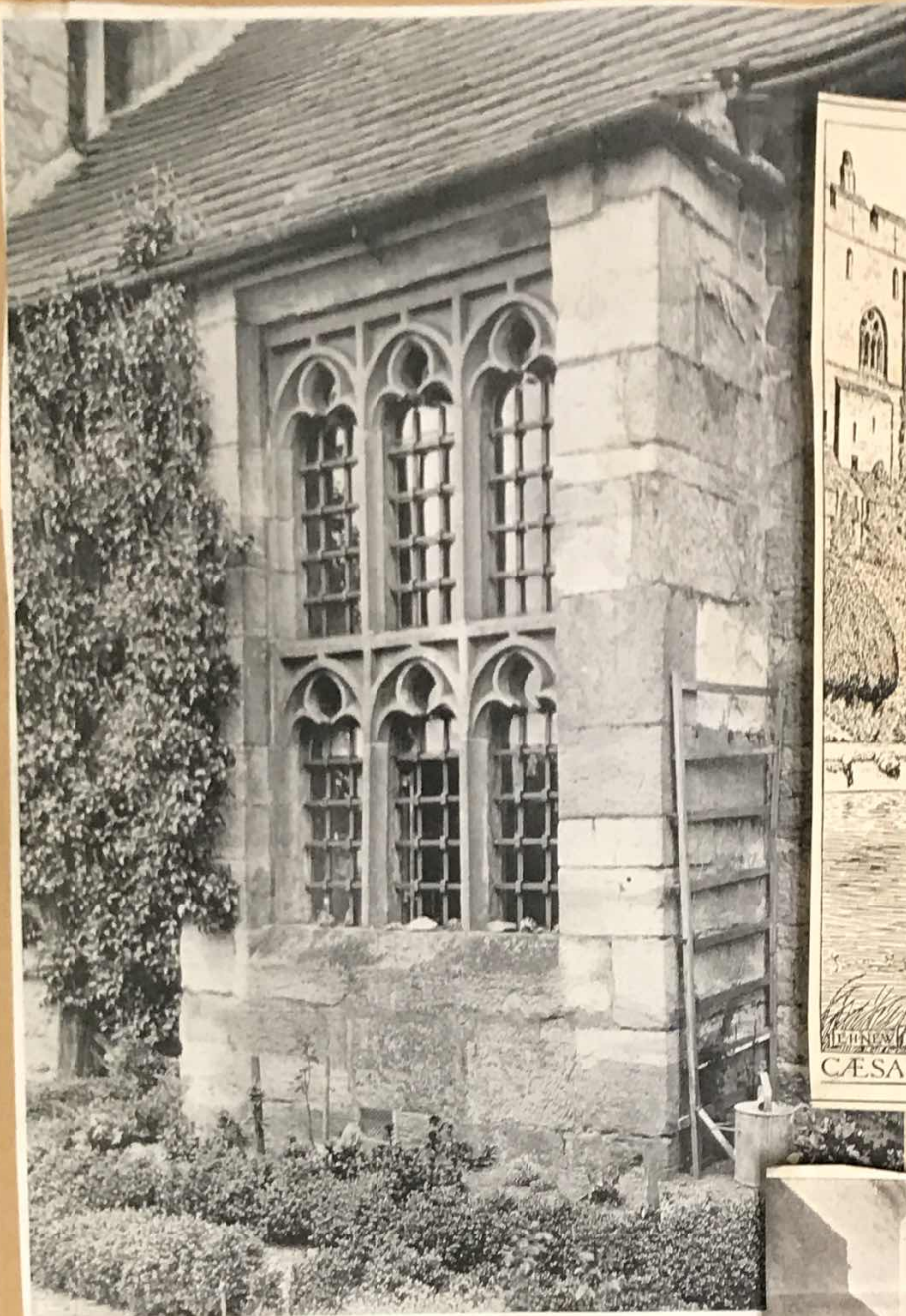
The Bridewell.



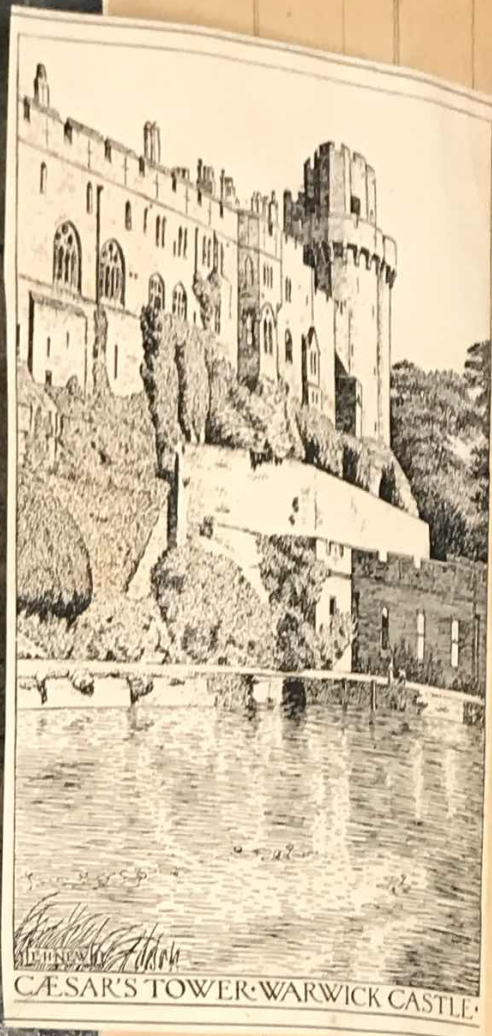
Main Front of Glamis Castle.



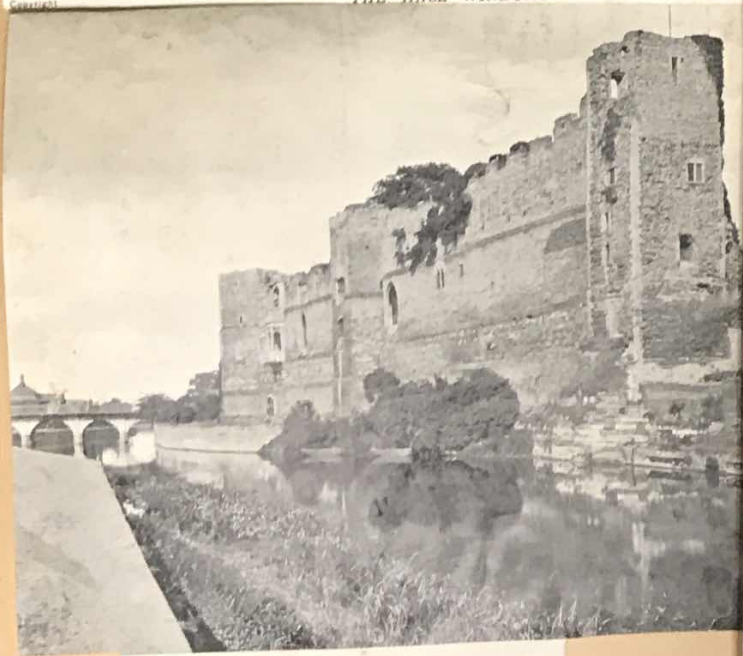
Part of the Wall Surrounded by Cannon in 1840



THE HALL WINDOW.



CÆSAR'S TOWER, WARWICK CASTLE.



NEWARK CASTLE FROM THE TOWPATH.



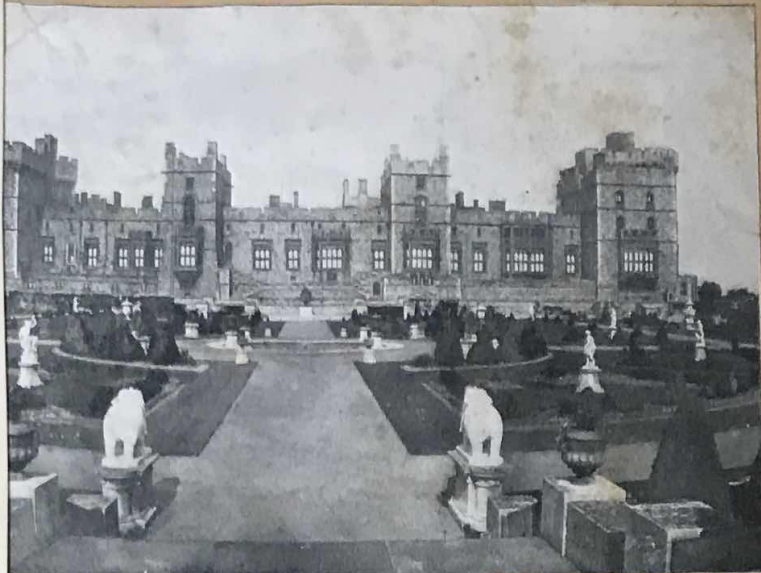
THE DRAWBRIDGE FROM THE DEEP MOAT.



THE SLEEPING SOLDIERS.



SOUTHAMPTON



WINDSOR CASTLE: THE EAST TERRACE.



Gateway and Dacre Tower from the Garden.

NAWORTH CASTLE.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AUTHOR.

In a country traveller, from Newcastle or Carlisle, who elects to get out at Naworth and can spend a day or two, will find within the circuit of a few miles, a Castle, Priory, Spa; breezy uplands with crags, lochs, and camps; a trout-stream of no mean repute; and sloping woodlands, where brown owls are common objects of the gloaming, and dapper little dippers disport themselves by babbling becks, deep down in leafy dells.

tree-girt, indeed, is Naworth that the station is in the middle of a wood, with rabbits poking their noses through the palings; and when, beyond its gates, you pass "just down over the bank"—that convenient Cumbrian phrase for beguiling the pedestrian and courteously compressing distance—so wood-locked is the Castle yonder that its turrets alone appear.

In absence of definite knowledge, Naworth, or Naward, is believed to have begun life as a simple Pele: one of those handy refuges, where, at the approach of the Northern marauder, the herdsmen of the smaller lords could find temporary shelter for themselves and their cattle. And whoever built this Pele certainly had his wits about him. For though from the south the Castle appears to be too low for safety, from the north and west it is discovered to be standing on a point where two defiles meet, like a cliff-castle; hence on three sides being well out of range of all primitive artillery, though at the expense of having to contract its area from east to west, to adjust itself to the narrowing platform.

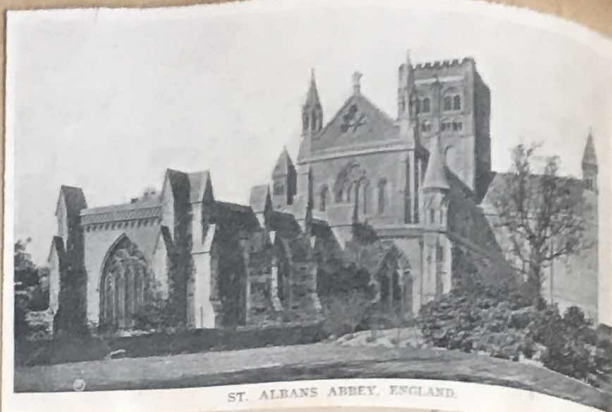
Then, in 1336, when the Scots were rampagous, Ranulph Dacre, having

Copyright 1905 by William Waldorf Astor.

953

Late
Principal Place
of
Glenelg

DR. TENNISON'S DINING-ROOM.



ST. ALBANS ABBEY, ENGLAND.

The Cathedral & Abbey Church of St. Alban.

WHAT TO SEE, AND HOW TO SEE IT.



BY
THE REV. E. H. EVANS M.A.
AND
THE LATE D. A. H. LAWRENCE

With an Introduction by THE LATE DEAN OF ST. ALBAN
(The Very Rev. W. J. LAWRENCE, D.D.)

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND GROUND PLAN.

PRICE FIVEPENCE.

ST. ALBANS:
PRINTED BY H. A. RICHARDSON, 5, HIGH STREET
—
1920.



BATH FROM THE AVON

A. R. QUINTON



F. 7645. BATH: GRAND PUMP ROOM.



The Barbican.

ALNWICK CASTLE.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS FROM SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AUTHOR.

FOR two centuries after leaving Normandy the Percies had no property at Alnwick. The first of the stock to take root in English soil was William de Percy, who accompanied the Conqueror's nephew the year after Hastings. Whether that was his first visit is uncertain,—unshaven as a Saxon, he seems to have been already known among his trim compatriots by the nickname of Als Gernon; at any rate, he received from the Conqueror, in 1067, the lands of Emma de Port, "who was lady of Semer beside Skarburgh afore the Conquest"; making her his wife, however, without delay, in order to square his conscience. After Gospatrick's rebellion, in such favour was Percy as to get thirty-eight grants in Lincolnshire and eighty-six in Yorkshire; among the latter being the lordship of Whitby, where he subsequently built the Abbey, on the site of Saint Hilda's Priory.

In the troublous times of Stephen, the Northern chieftains were in their element—levying forces, imposing taxes, and filustering, to their hearts' content; and it seems to have been the son of that fourth Percy who took Stephen's side and helped to rout the Scots at Northallerton, in 1137, who presently, with two other barons, violated the sanctuary of Saint Hilda's chapel by rushing in after a wounded boar and slaying the protesting priest: in expiation of which outrage, later on, "Whitby's nuns exulting told, how to their house three barons bold must mental service do," by annually bringing faggots on their backs, to mend the pier. Other generations succeeded to the Northern property, until, by the marriage of Agnes de Percy with Jocelyn de Louvaine, there came Petworth, as a wedding



F. 45199. BATH ABBEY, WEST FRONT.



H. — The Abbey from the Orange Grove — L.L.



Photograph by Tebbel-Hyman, Inc.

DETAIL OF FLYING BUTTRESS AT THE 42D STORY,
THE WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.
CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT.

CARLETON BEALS - A TRAGEDY OF THE GUATEMALAN UPLANDS

DECEMBER
1931

35 CENTS
A COPY

Travel

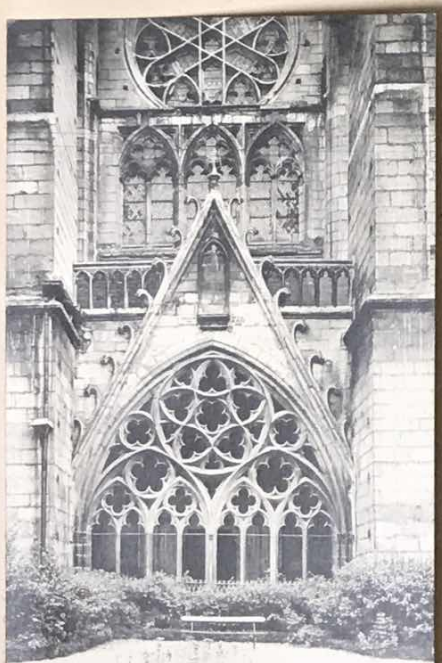


FRED
TAYLOR

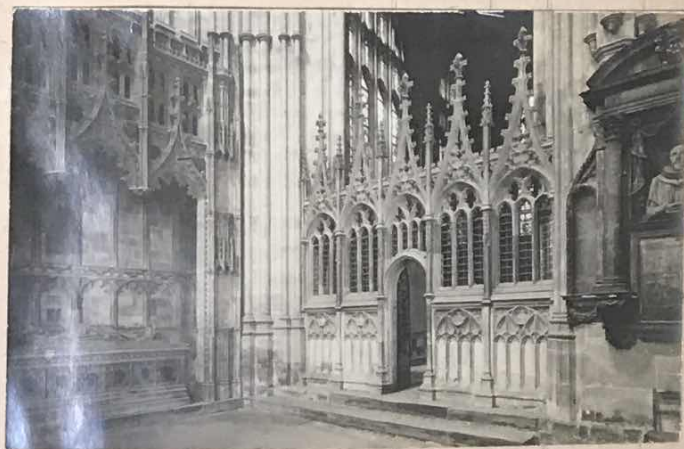
ROBERT M. McBRIDE & COMPANY - Publishers



*Glastonbury Abbey Doorway of Chapel of St. Mary
(at West)*

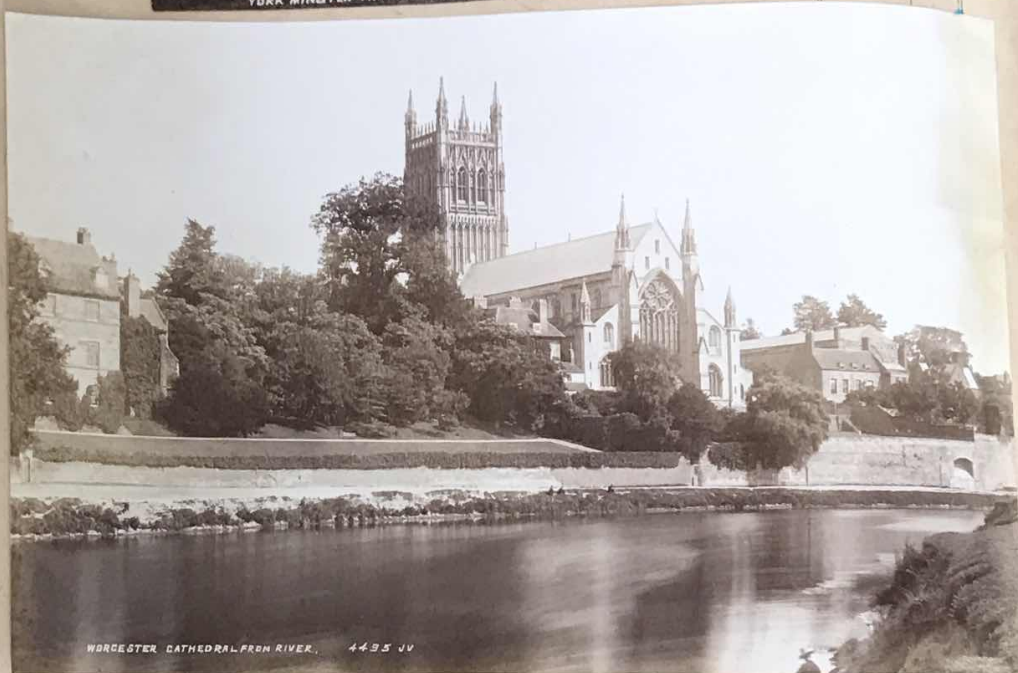


*Édifice C. Dumoulin
AUXERRE — St-Germain — La Rosace*





YORK MINSTER FROM SOUTH. 2389. J.V.

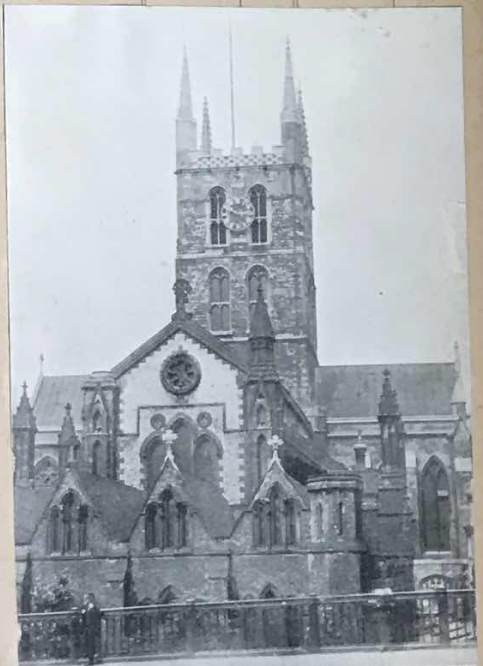


WORCESTER CATHEDRAL FROM RIVER. 4495 J.V.

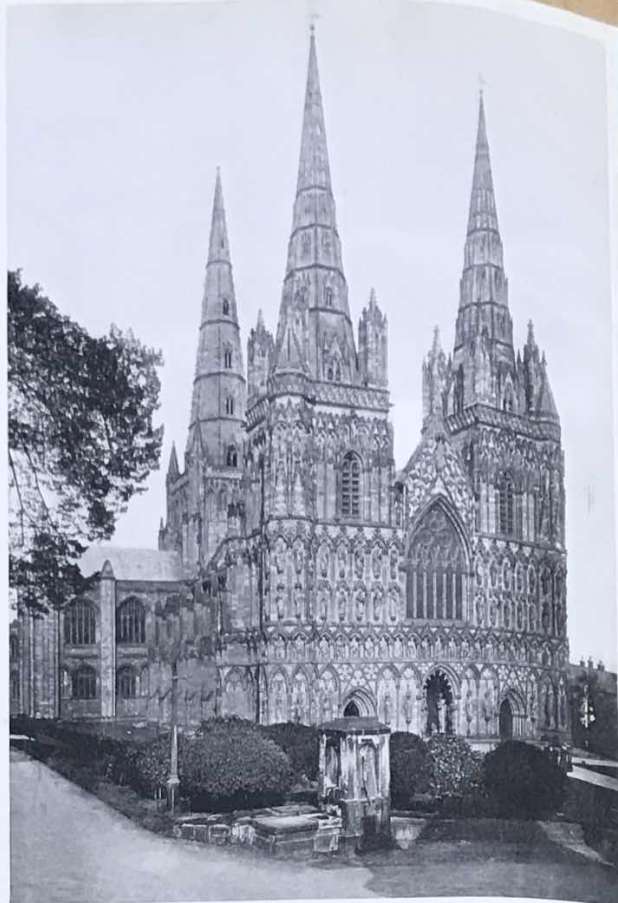




FIG. 8. GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL. FROM THE WEST. LATE ENGLISH GOTHIC WEST FRONT AND CROSSING TOWER; BUTTRESSED TRACERY.



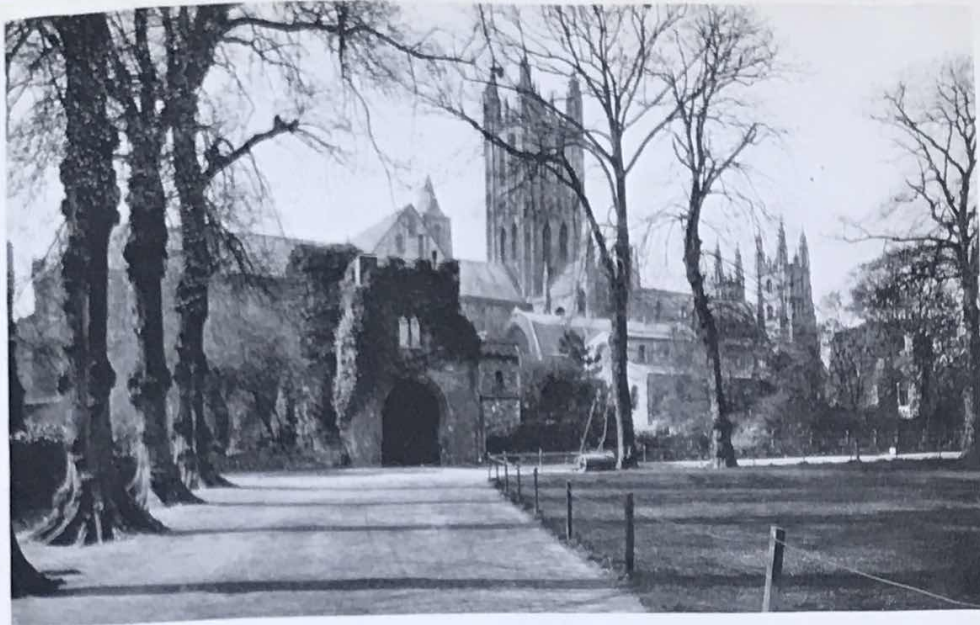
SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL FROM THE EAST [Photochrom Co.]



LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND'S "QUEEN OF MINSTERS"

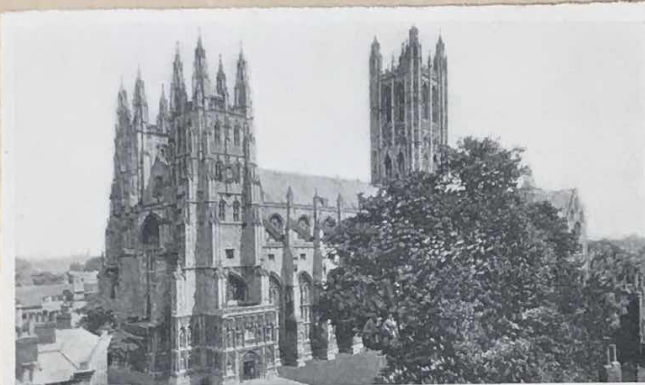
This small but beautiful edifice holds its title by virtue of its exquisite proportions, graceful outlines, and rich ornamentation. The three symmetrical spires are called "The Ladies of the Vale." The building is of red sandstone and the main portion dates from the 13th-14th century. Both in England and on the continent, cathedral-building reached its artistic pinnacle during the Middle Ages, and justified Goethe's famous aphorism, "Architecture is frozen music."



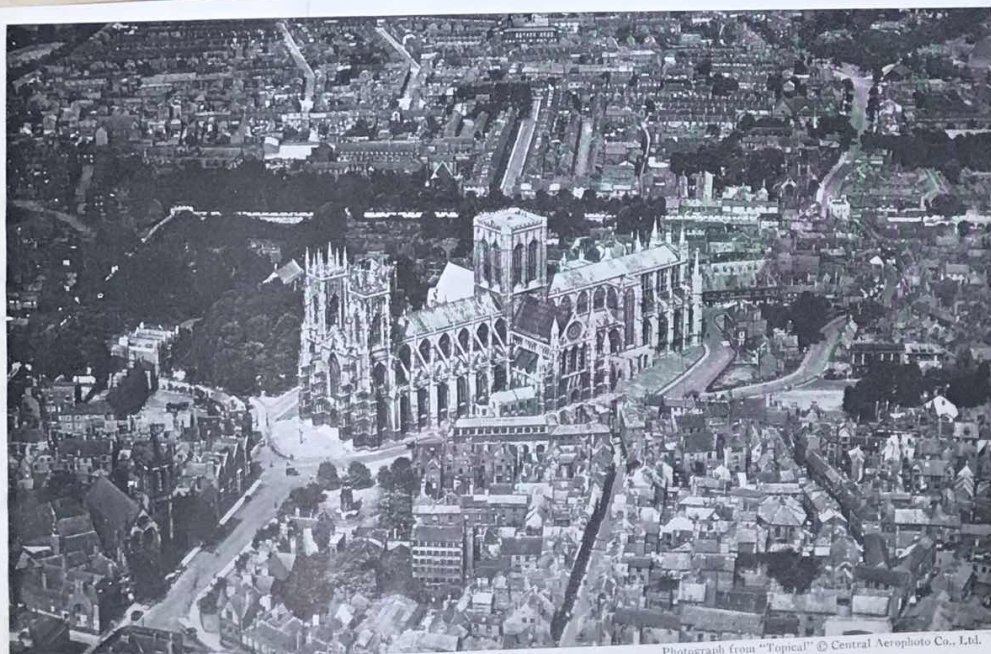


CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL

This edifice is by far the most important of all church structures in England. The interest which attaches to it is due, not to its architecture, but to its vastness of scale, wealth of monuments, rare store of thirteenth century glass, and treasured memories of grave historical scenes enacted within its walls. The first church on this site was begun in 597.



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND.



YORK MINSTER SEEN FROM THE AIR

Photograph from "Topical" © Central Aerophoto Co., Ltd.

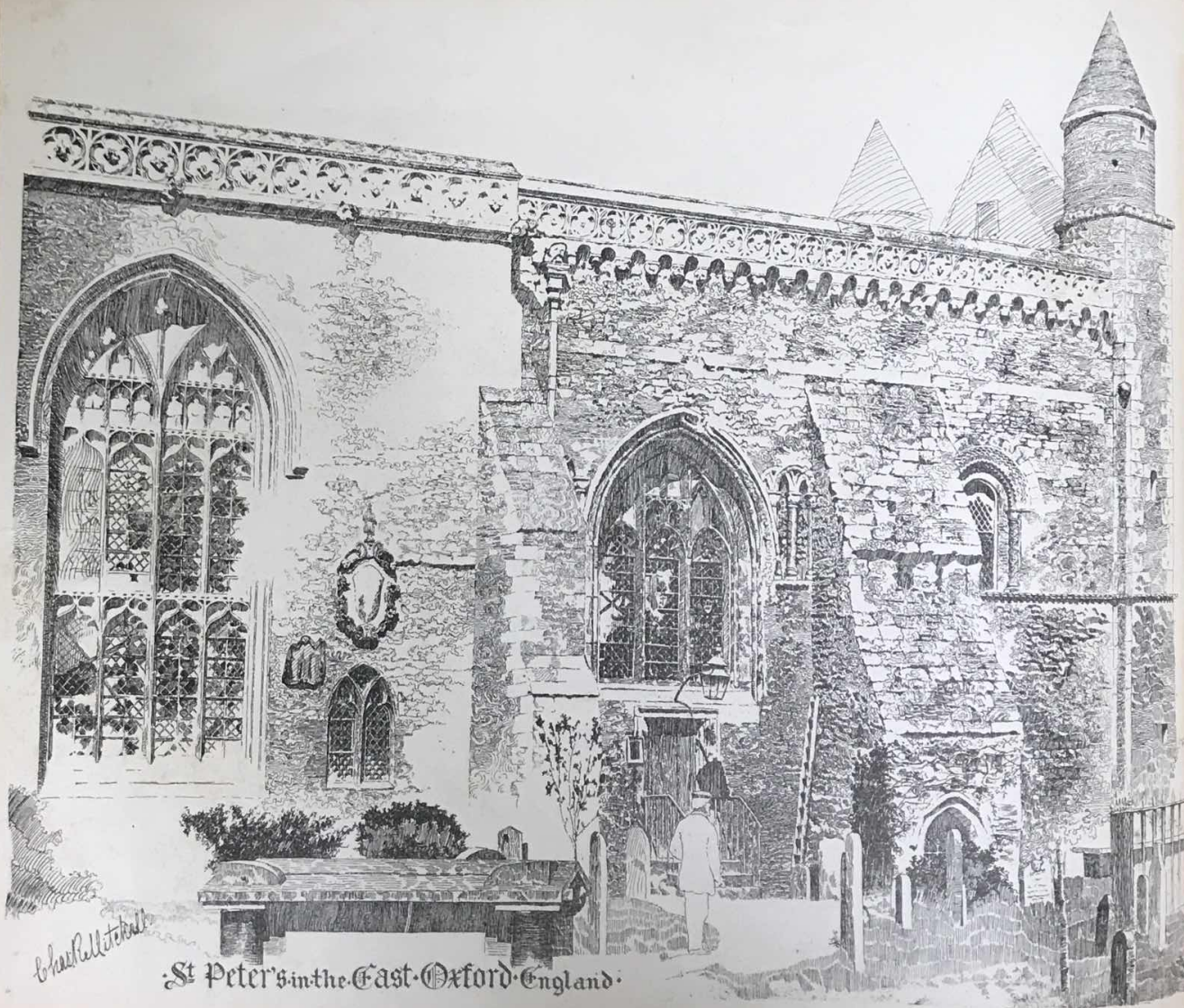
York Minster is noted for its size and simple, impressive dignity. It contains a rare collection of early English stained glass, especially in the beautiful rose window of the south transept and in the north transept lancet windows called the Five Sisters. The "cathedra," or bishop's seat, was the center around which missionaries who were strangers in a foreign land naturally gathered in the Dark Ages. These communities were often the sole refuge of the oppressed, the chief repository of learning, and the staunch bulwark of the Christian faith.



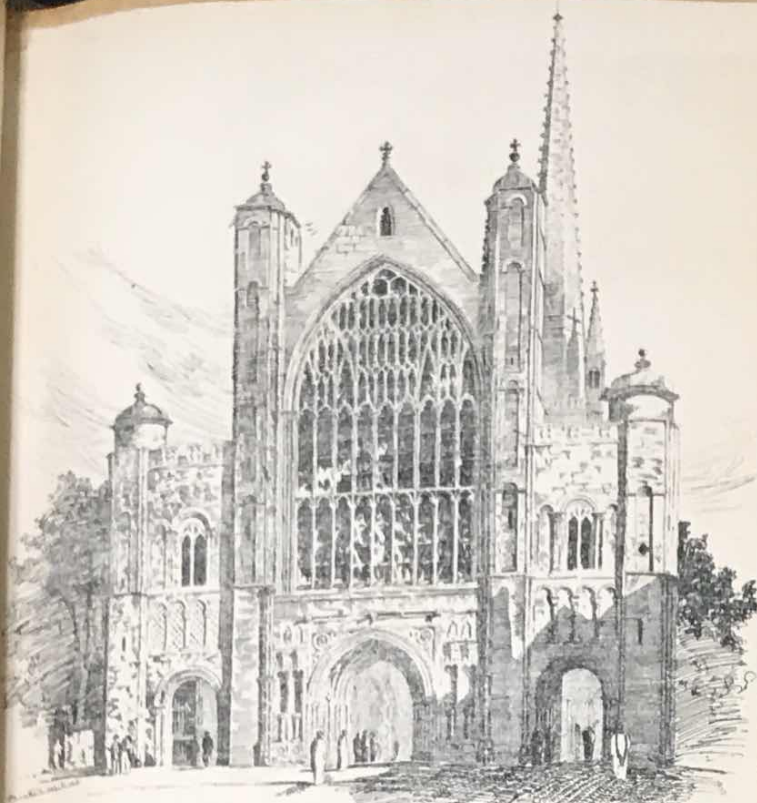
DURHAM CATHEDRAL FROM THE RIVER, 3748 J.V.



EAST LEACH MARTINE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE



St Peter's in the East, Oxford, England.



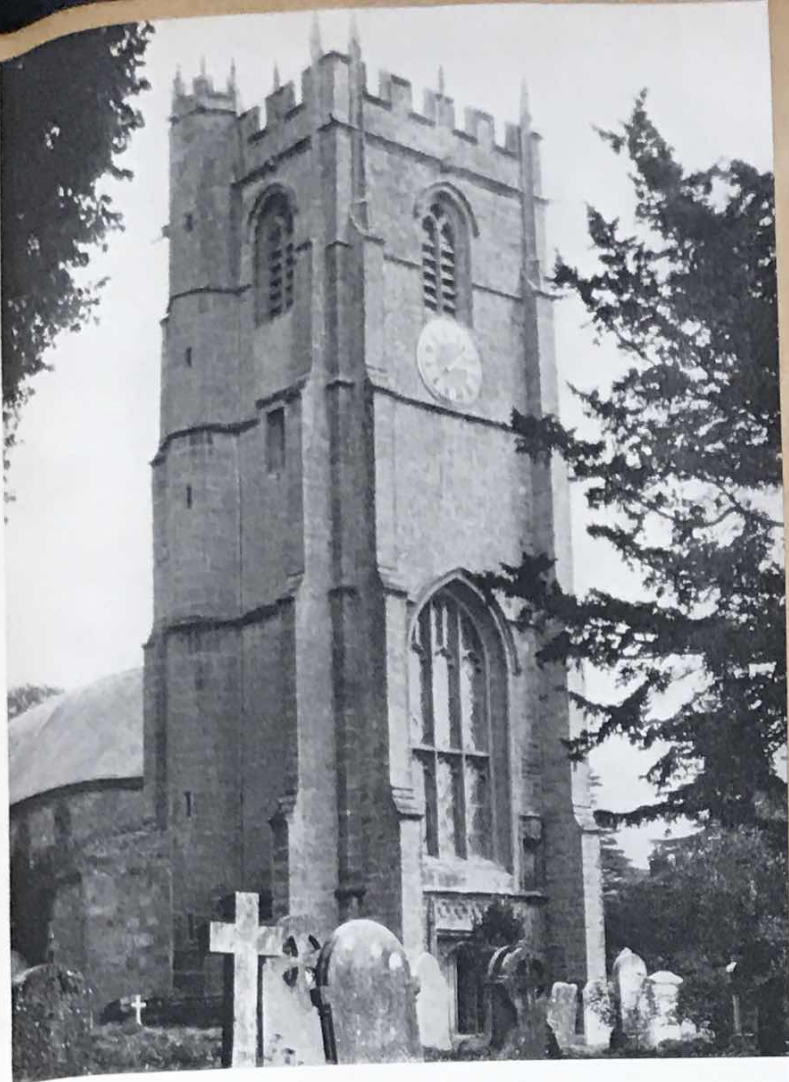
Norwich Cathedral



CHURCH AT LODERS (DETAIL OF TOWER ON PAGE 185)



BERRICK SALOME, OXFORDSHIRE



WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM



BERE REGIS

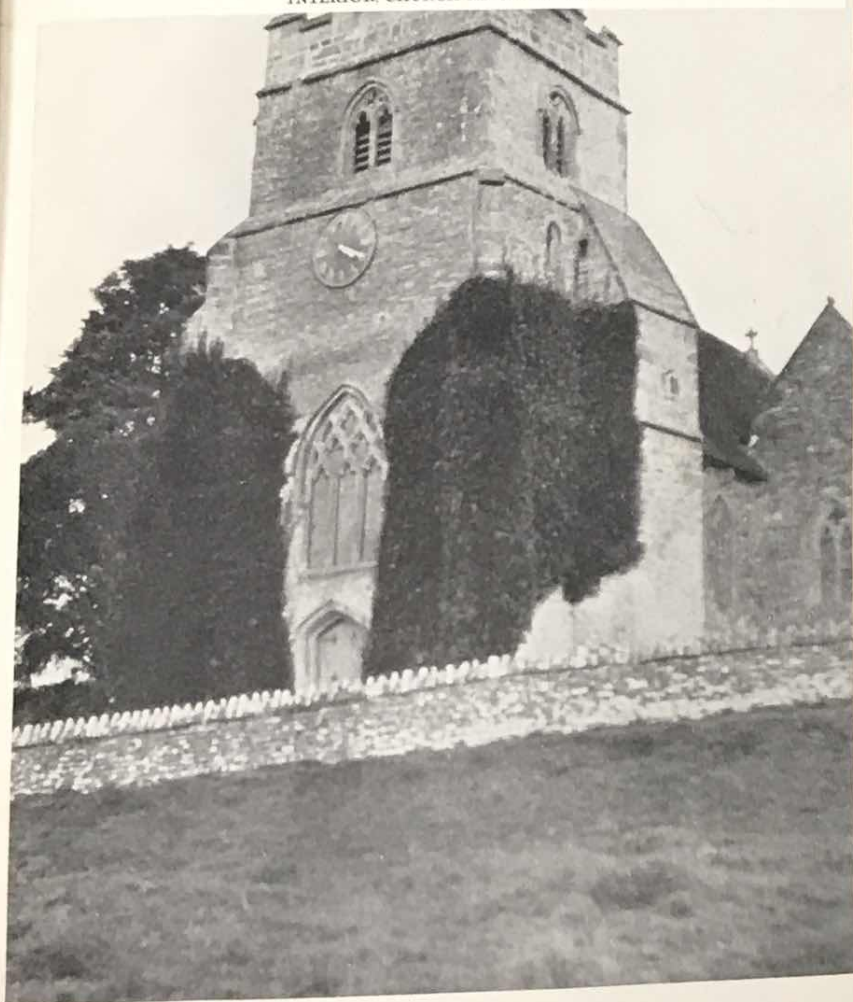


THE POET'S CORNER, WESTMINSTER ABBEY
FROM A WATER COLOR PAINTING BY HUGHSON HAWLEY

PENCIL POINTS
(December, 1931)



INTERIOR, CHURCH AT CERNE ABBAS



KINGSTON MAGNA



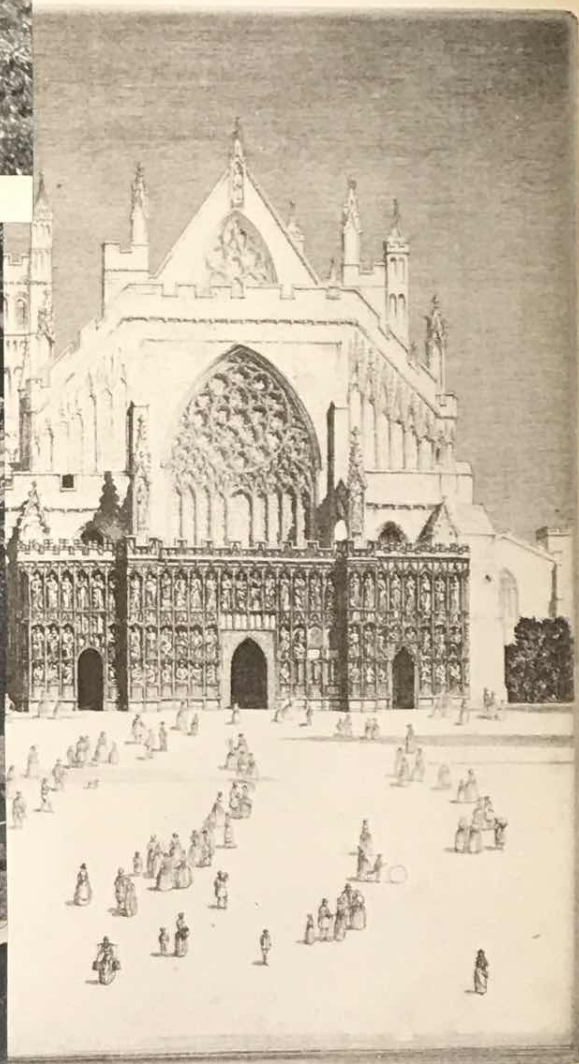
BINGHAM'S MELCOMBE



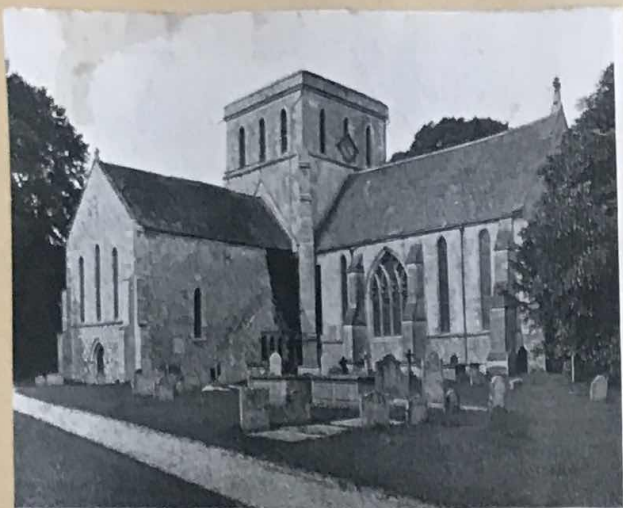
FROM A PENCIL SKETCH BY FRANCIS S. SWALES
MARKET CROSS, CHICHESTER, ENGLAND



LYCH GATE, ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PULBOROUGH, SUSSEX

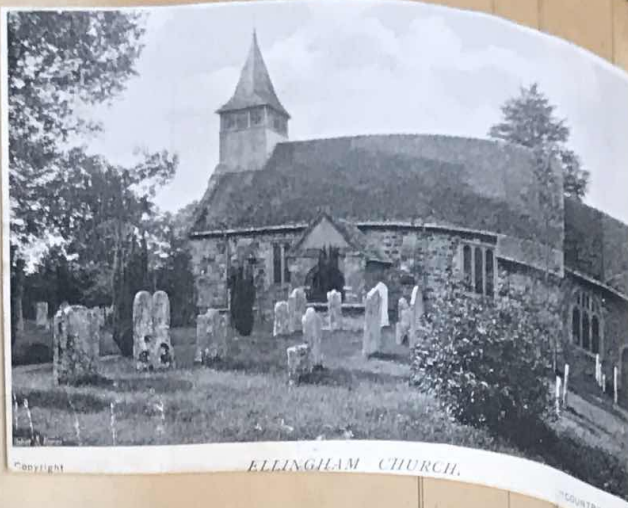


CATHEDRAL
DRAWING BY H. GORDON WARLOW
Copyright of Kennedy and Co.



THE CHURCH.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



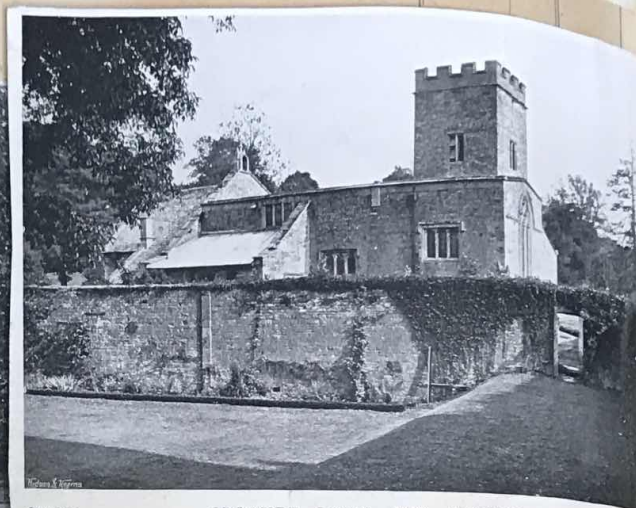
ELLINGHAM CHURCH.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



THE CHURCH IN THE PARK.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



CROQUET LAWN AND CHURCH.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



STOKE POGES CHURCH.

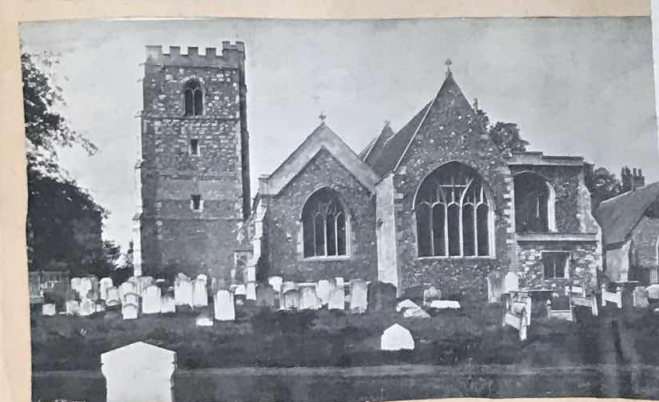
"COUNTRY LIFE."



OLD DOVECOTE.

Mrs. Delves Broughton.

Copyright



THE CHURCH, OLD STABLE, AND DOVECOTE.

Mrs. Delves Broughton.



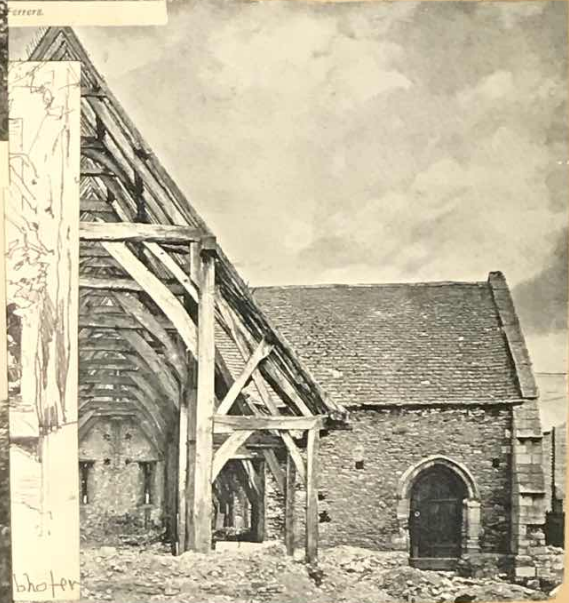
SYDLING ST. NICHOLAS



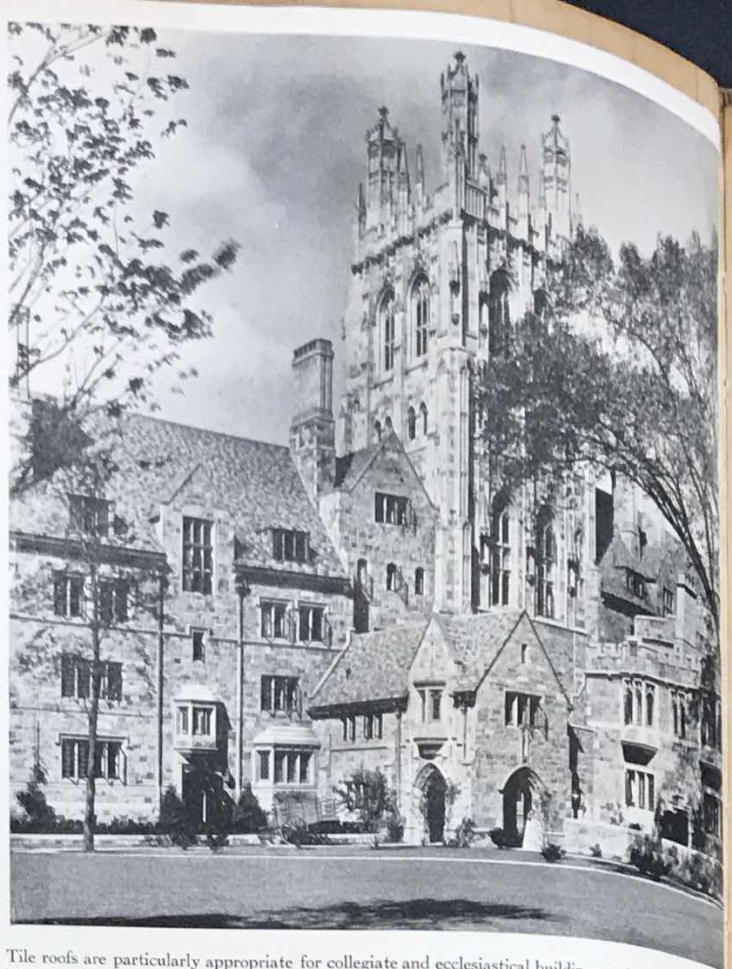
DUS LENCH CHURCH.



May's Church, Brington, in Which Some of George Washington's Ancestors Are Buried.



THE CHURCH AT SOMERSBY.

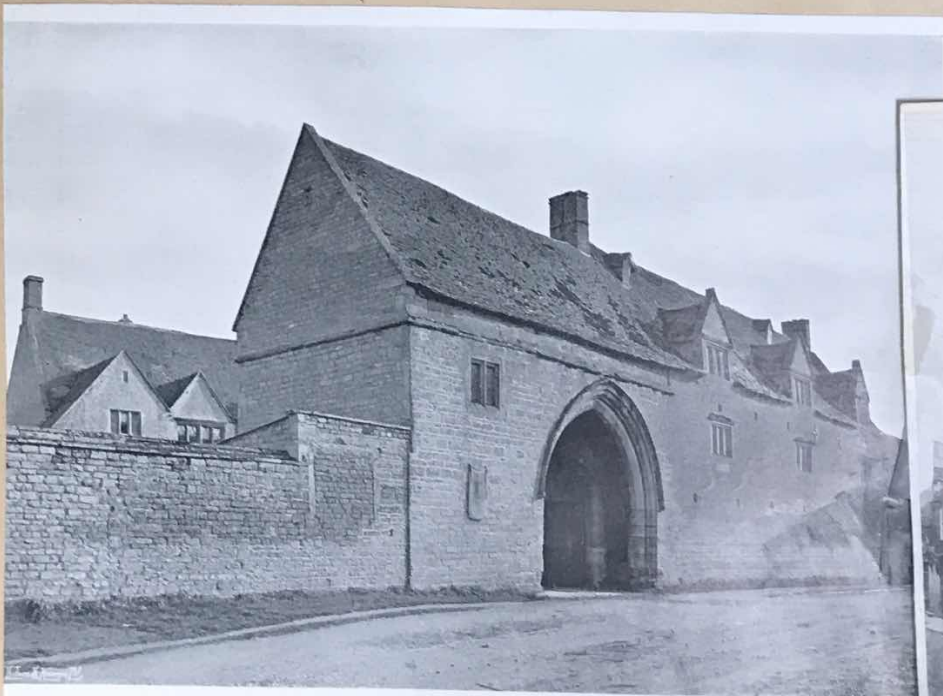


Tile roofs are particularly appropriate for collegiate and ecclesiastical buildings, as shown by this view of the Harkness Memorial at Yale University. On this group was used "Yale Memorial" IMPERIAL Roofing Tiles pattern which gives both in texture and color an accurate simulation of the fine old weathered roofs of England.

LUDOWICI-CELADON COMPANY

Makers of IMPERIAL Roofing Tiles

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THE GATEHOUSE OPENING FROM THE VILLAGE STREET.



Prith & Co.

BOSTON TOWN HALL

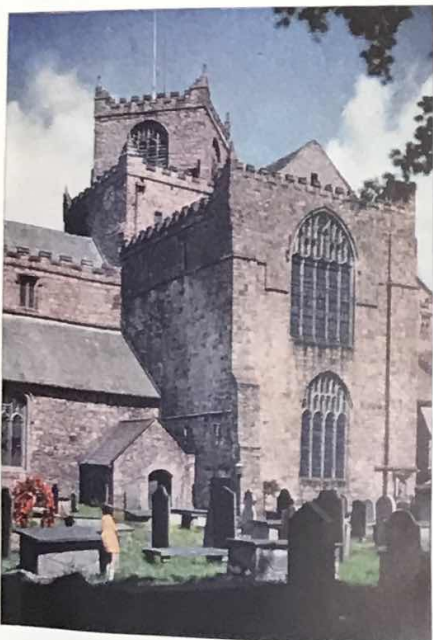


ST. DWYDOLPH CHURCH



THE GARDEN AND THE CHURCH.

"COUNT



Autochromes by Clifton Adams
ST. MARY'S CHURCH IS THE PRIDE OF CARTMEL
Founded nearly 750 years ago by the Earl of Pembroke, this church is an outstanding example of early English architecture.



CASTLE COMBE, WILTSHIRE



1.—15 ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST
THE ROOD SCREEN IN SOUTHWOLD C.



The Architectural Record.

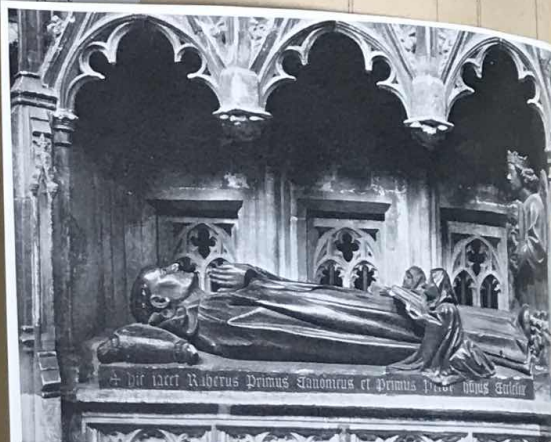
POLYCHROME STUDY

The Gothic Principles Applied to Detail from the Porch of Bridlington.



COAT OF ARMS IN THE CRYPT.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



Photograph from W.E.F. Thomas.

RAHERE'S TOMB IN THE CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT (SEE PAGE 177).

The beautiful 14th-century effigy was sculptured a century and a half after Rahere's death. At the recumbent figure's knees two charming miniature canons read from the Book of Isaiah. In 1866, when St. Bartholomew's was undergoing restoration, ghastly breakers the tomb in the rear and exposed Rahere's body with sandals still in place on his feet.



J. Gals.

KENARDINGTON CHURCH—WEST END.



INTERIOR OF THE REFECTORY.

Copyright

Fig. 102. Terminal to Hood Moulding.
Uppesham School Chapel.

Fig. 98. Enrichment of Cornice over Entrance to South Aisle, Henry VIII Chapel, Westminster.

Fig. 87. Porch of Spall Enrichment of Door Jamb, Chapter House, Westminster Abbey (13th Century).

Gate Leading to Well Minster.

from Elder Lady Chapel, Cathedral.

of Norman Carving now of the Chapter House,



Fig. 92. Capitals in Entrance to Chapter House, Southwell Minster.



Fig. 97. Capitals in the Northern Chantry, Lincoln Cathedral.



Gale. THE NAVE OF IVYCHURCH. Copyright

flower is to be seen in composition with its leaf in the recess of the window opening, while other leaves occur in the boss above, which carries the hood moulding. There is still a certain amount of vertical tendency in the carving, and this is retained even in the well-known capitals, shown in Fig. 92, of the doorway of the Chapter House itself, which constitutes the most wonderful piece of stone carv-

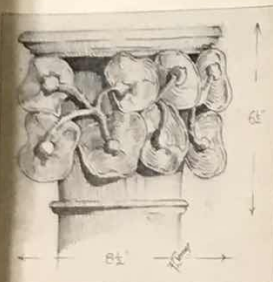


Fig. 93. Capital from Berkeley Chapel, Bristol Cathedral.



General Murch's Monument.



Arthur J. Hingworth, 1900



EAST END OF KENARDINGTON CHURCH. Copyright



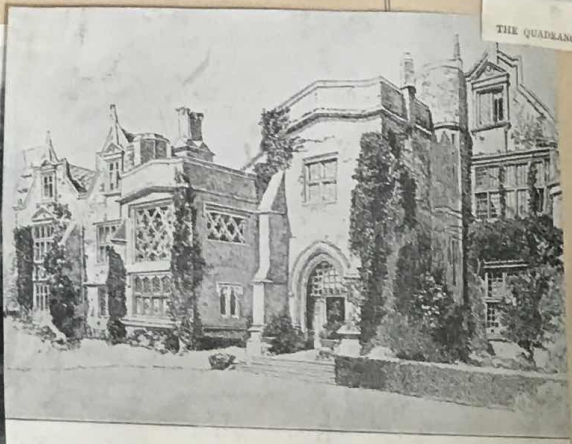
ANCIENT PARTS OF BRIDEWELL PALACE.



THE QUADRANGLE.



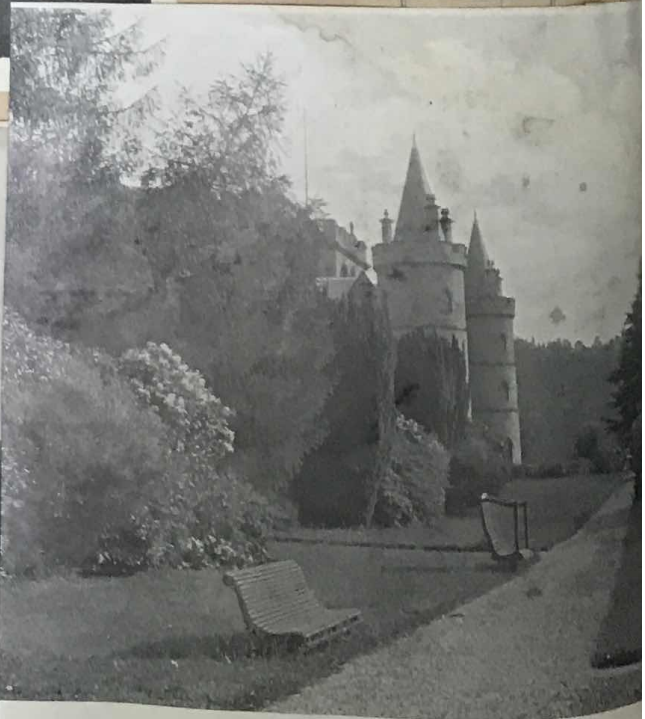
THE EMBATTLED FRONT OF WARWICK'S ANCIENT CASTLE



CLEVEDON COURT.



THE SOUTH FACADE.



THE CASTLE FROM THE GARDENS.



VIEW ACROSS THE RIVER.

"COUNTRY LIFE"



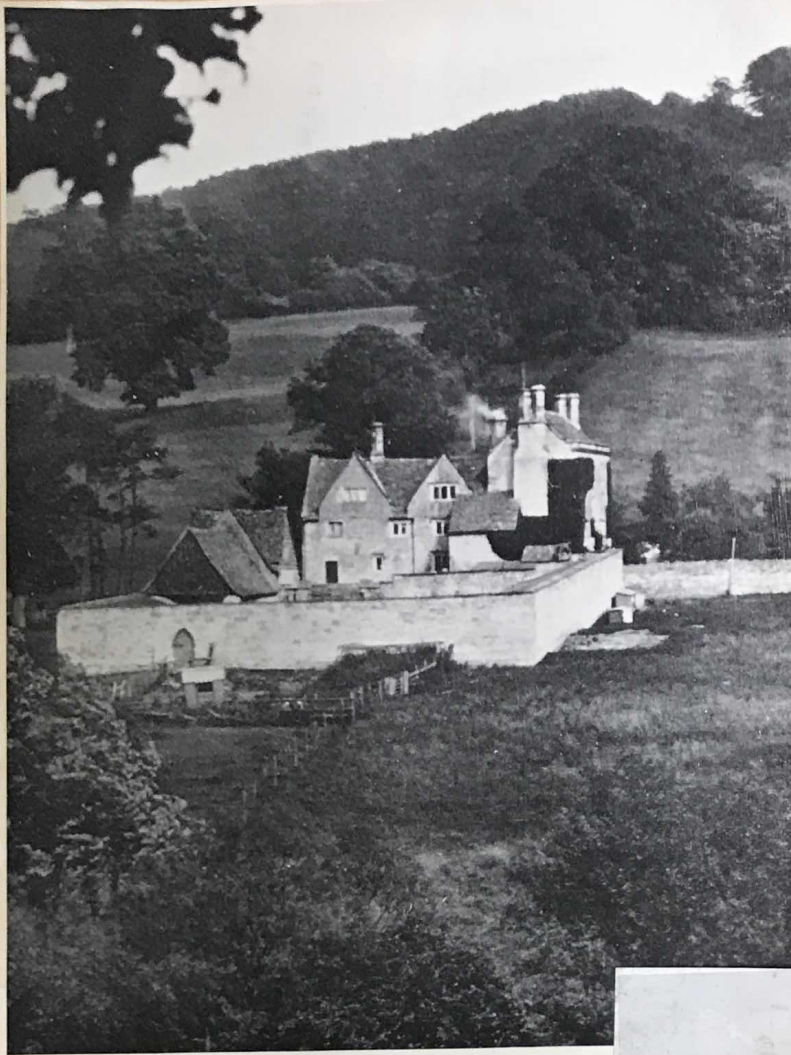
THE NORTH FRONT.



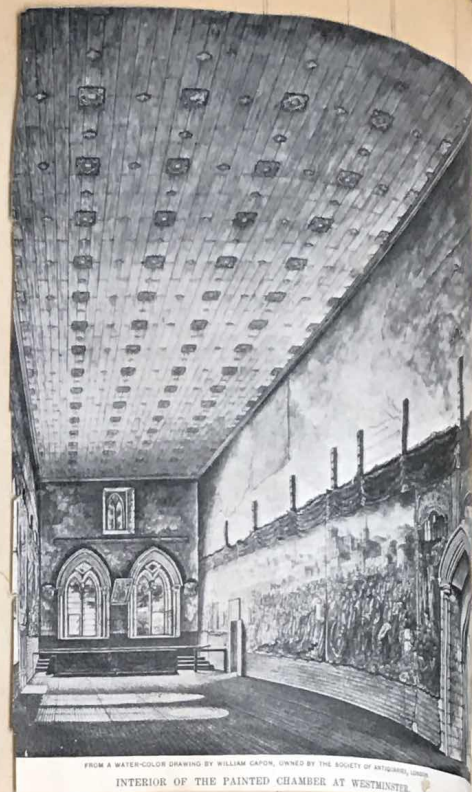
GARDENS AT COMPTON WYNYATES.



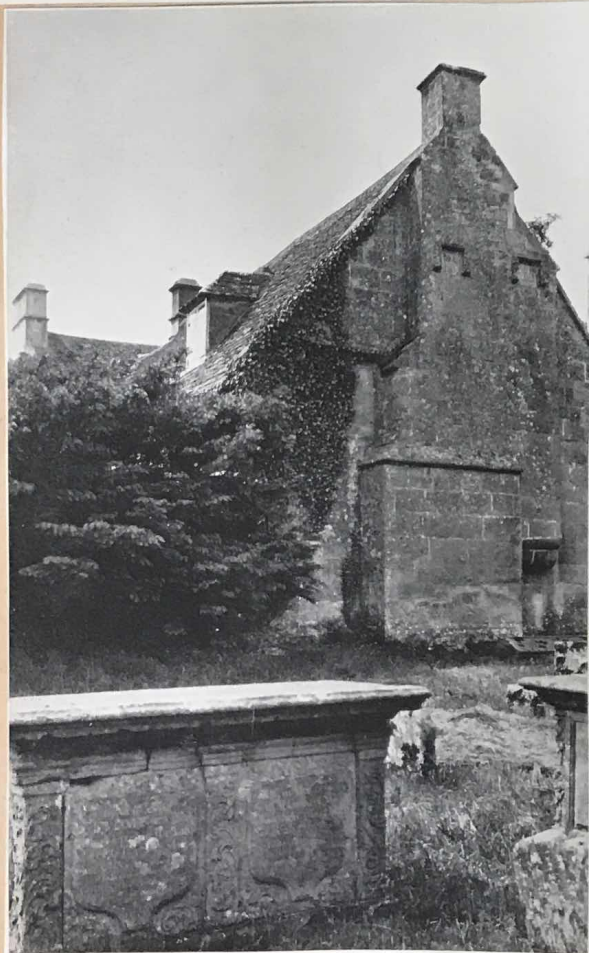
HEVER CASTLE, IN KENT, WHERE HENRY VIII. WOODED AND WON ANNE BOLEYN



FARM GROUP AND MANOR HOUSE NEAR PAINSWICK, GLOUCE



FROM A WATER-COLOR DRAWING BY WILLIAM CAPOD, OWNED BY THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, LONDON.
INTERIOR OF THE PAINTED CHAMBER AT WESTMINSTER.



THE RECTORY AT TORMARTON, GLOUCESTERSH



THE NORTH FRONT.



CHURCH AT TORMARTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE



FORDE ABBEY: TERRACE GARDEN AND TOWER.



COMPTON WYNYATES, WARWICK, ENGLAND.



WOLSEY'S COURTYARD.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

Copyright



WARWICK CASTLE, THE FAMOUS HISTORIC SEAT OF THE EARL OF WARWICK

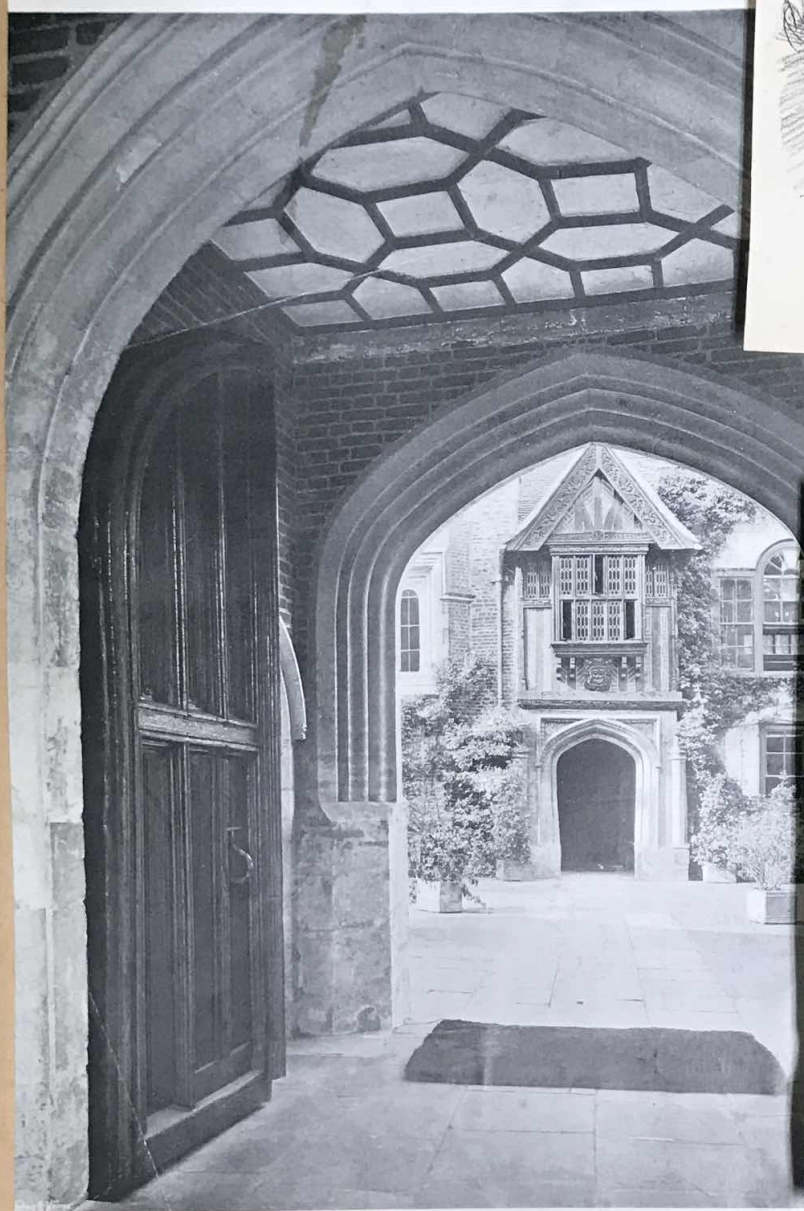


Copyright

THE SUNDIAL AND TERRACE.

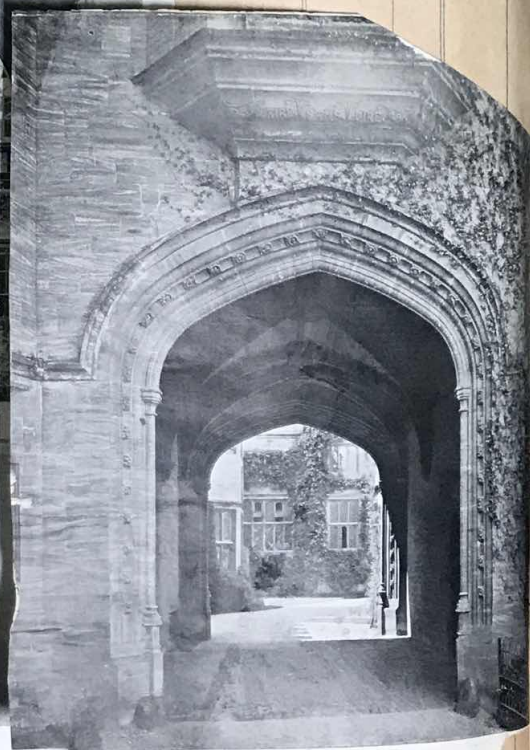


The Gateway, Trinity College



Copyright

"NIGHTLY ARE THESE PORTALS BARRED."

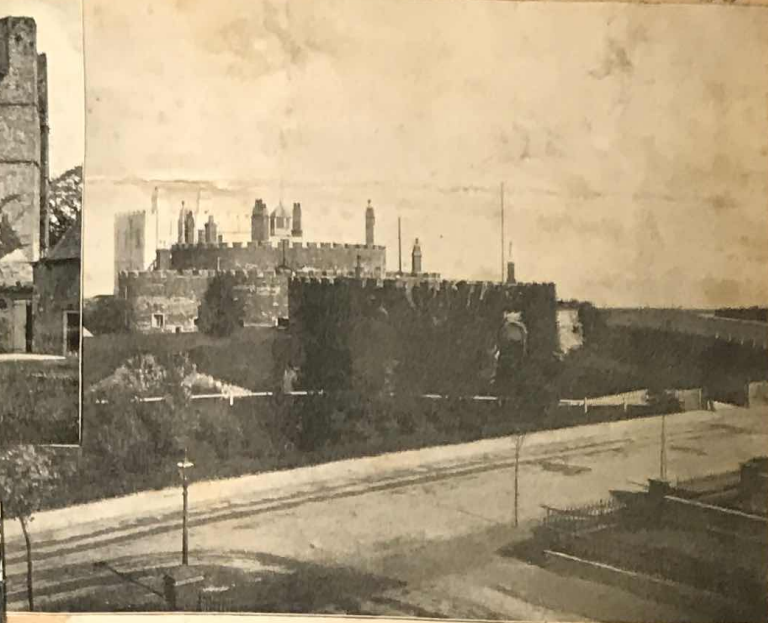


"COURT"

MELBURY HOUSE: THE ENTRANCE PORCH



COWDRAY CASTLE.



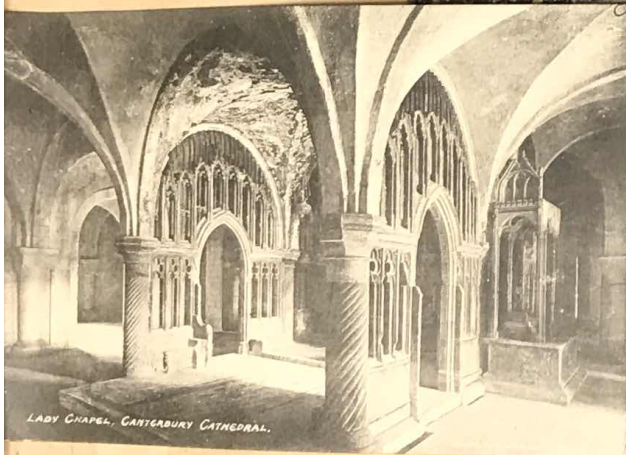
DEAL CASTLE, KENT, THE SEAT OF LORD HERSHELL.



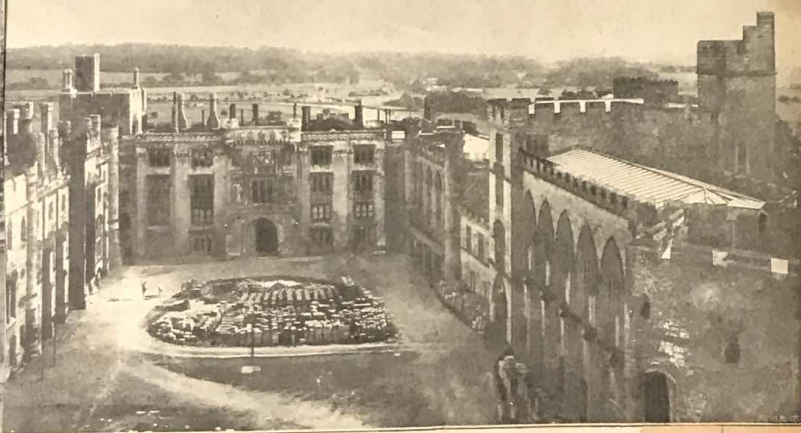
ENTRANCE TO THE MANOR HOUSE.



THE MANOR HOUSE AT EAST BARHAM.



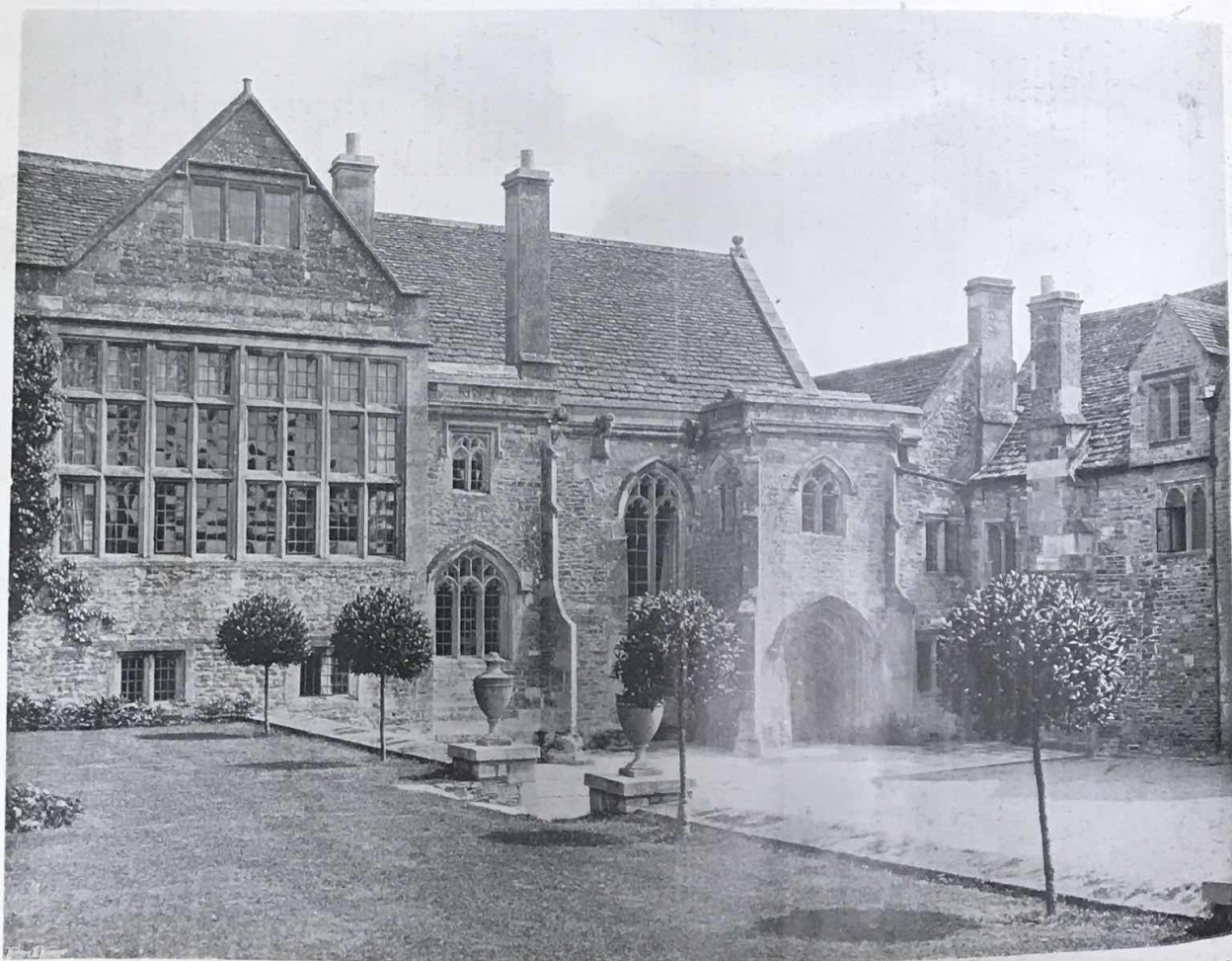
LADY CHAPEL, CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

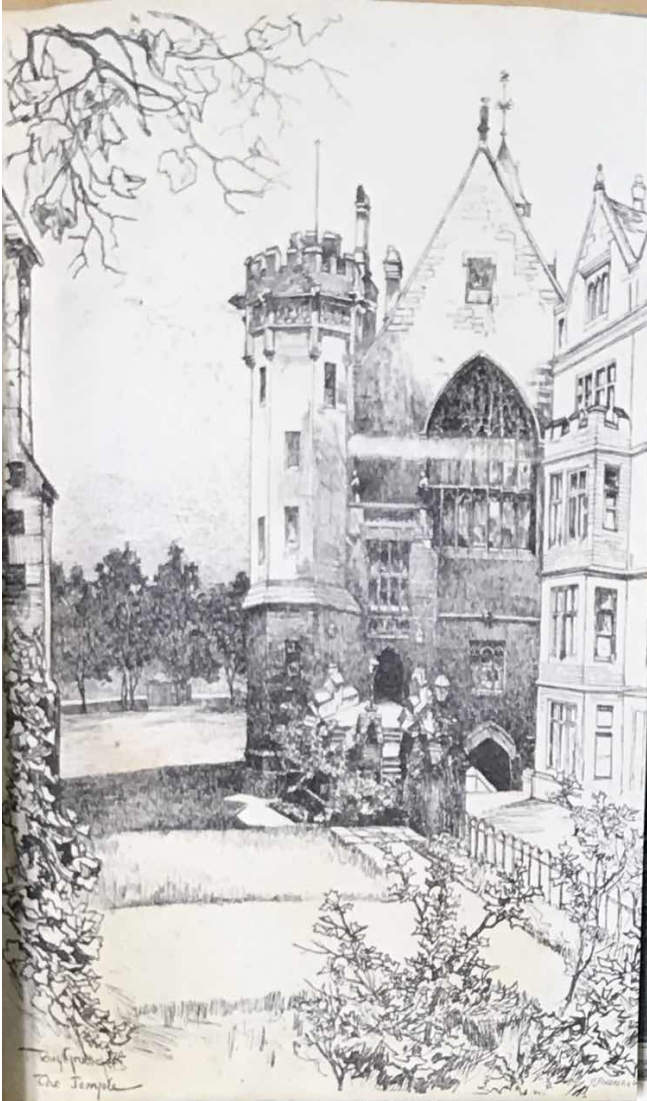


ARUNDEL CASTLE, SUSSEX. THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

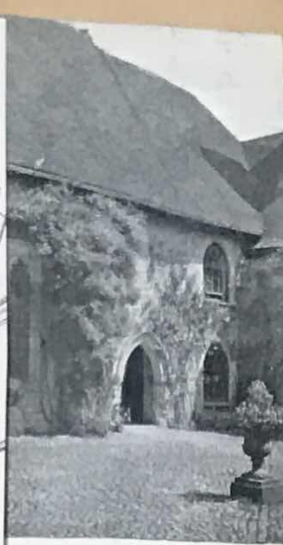


West Gate, Chancel.

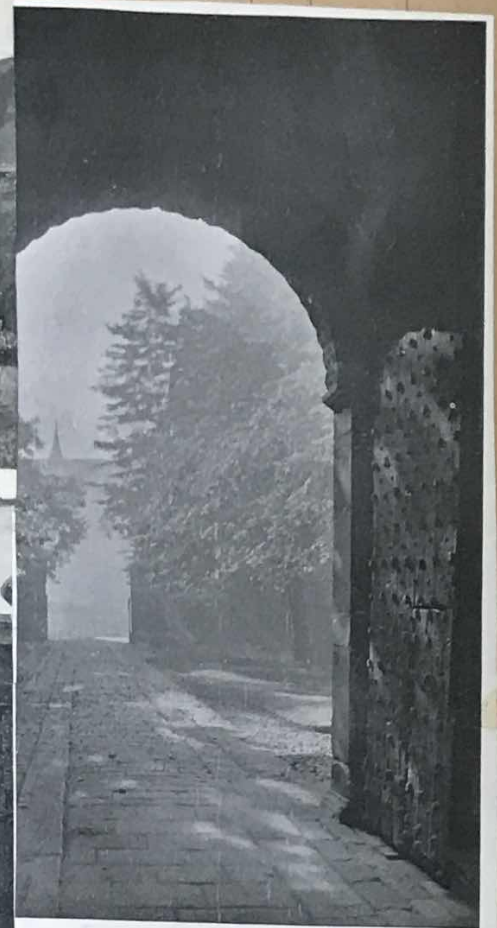




Copyright
The Temple



ENTRANCE TO DINING-HALL



THE QUADRANGLE GATES.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



Copyright

THE ENTRANCE PORCH.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



THE ISLAND CHURCH.



THE OUTER GATEWAY.



Copyright

THE EAST FRONTAGE.



MOTORS AT BATTLE ABBEY.

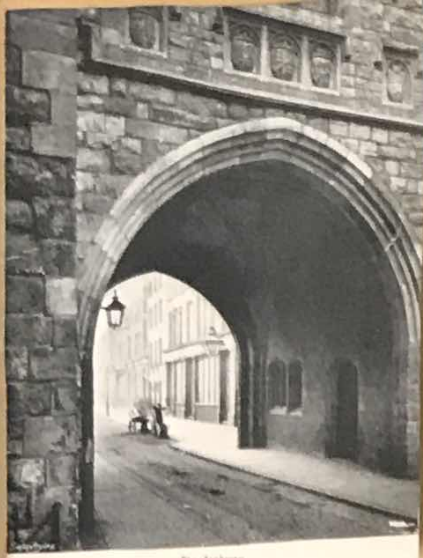


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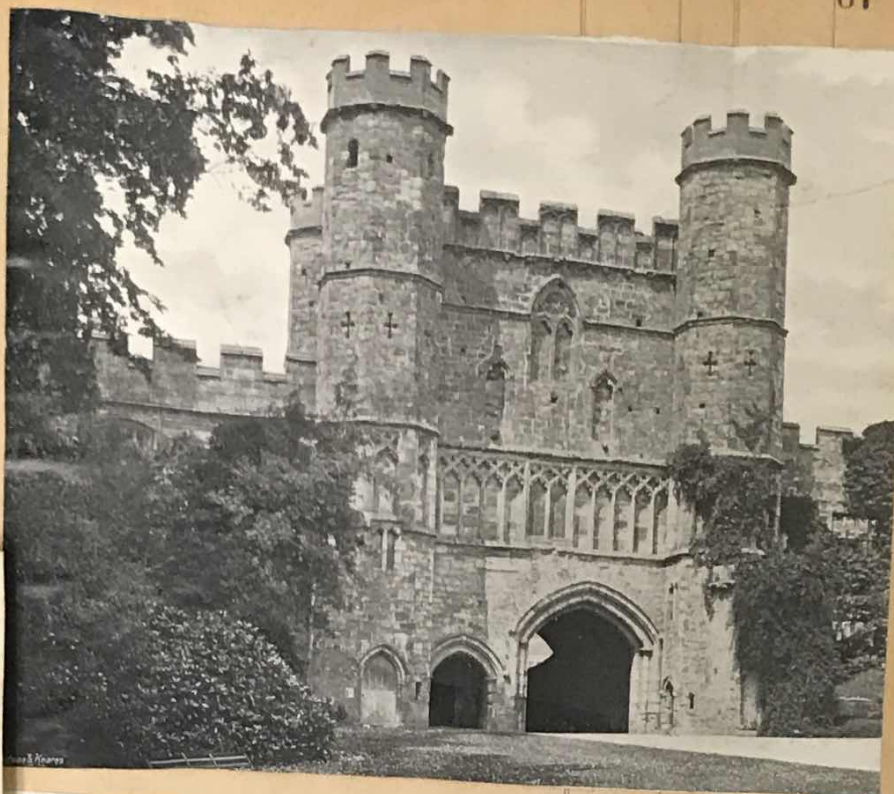
A SOUTH VIEW.



THE KITCHEN GARDEN ENTRANCE.



The Archway



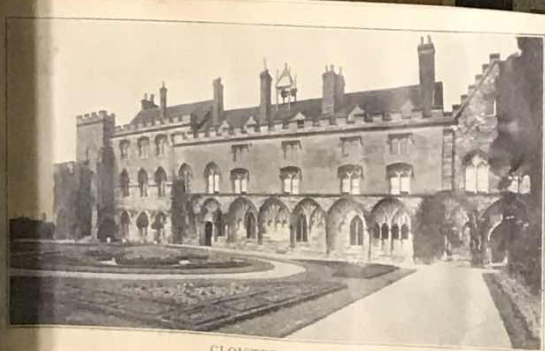
St. George's



Jerusalem Chamber. About a residence, Westminster.



KIDWELLY CASTLE.



CLOISTER FRONT



THE GATEHOUSE.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



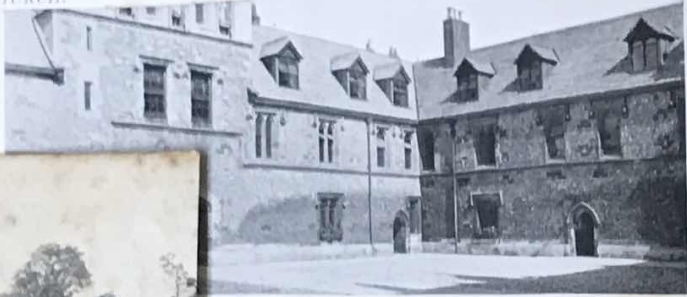
THE HOUSE AND CHURCH.



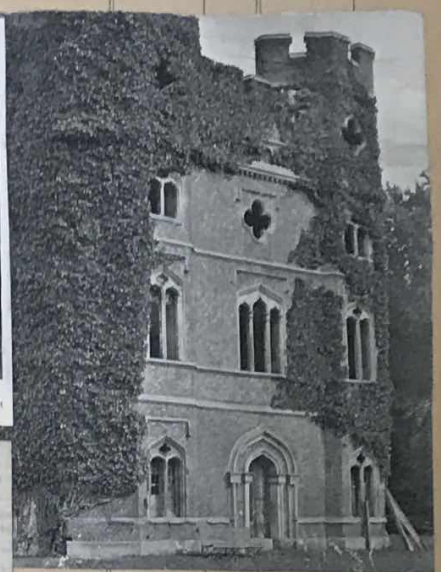
THE GATEHOUSE AT MOORE ABBEY.



Arms of van Brou, Sixteenth Chief.



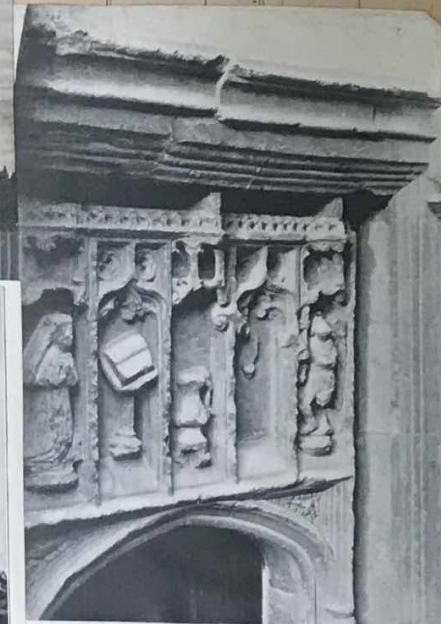
CHAMBER COURT AND MIDDLE GATE.



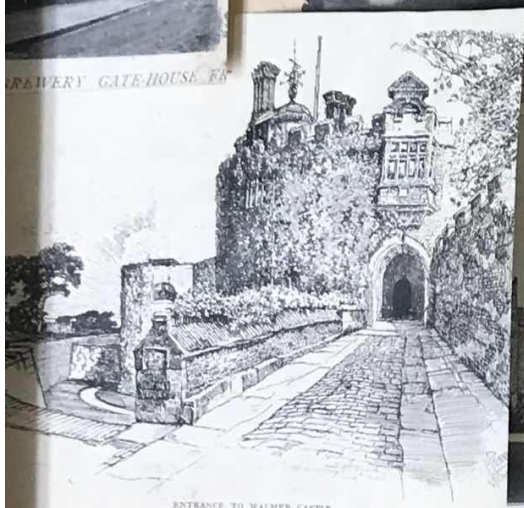
BREWERY GATEHOUSE.



The Old Gatehouse.



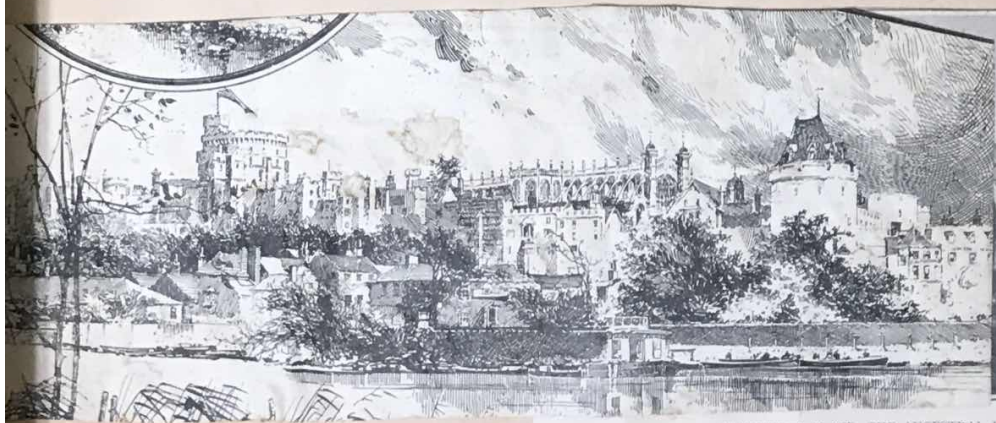
GATEWAY, ST. CATHARINE'S CHAPEL.



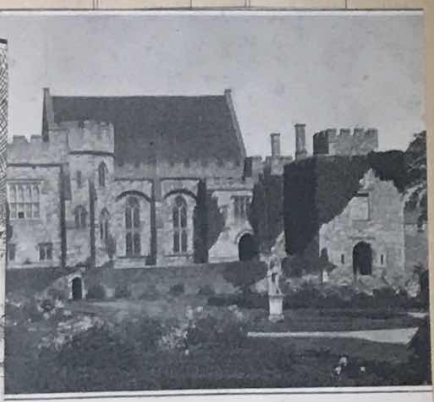
ENTRANCE TO WALMER CASTLE



FRONT OF BATTLE ABBEY



PENSHURST PLACE, THE ANCESTRAL HOME OF LORD DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY.



MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

Vol. XXV.

JUNE, 1901.

No. 3.

BRITISH DUCAL HOUSES.

BY FRITZ CUNLIFFE-OWEN.

THE STately HOMES OF THE MOST EXALTED PERSONAGES IN THE ENGLISH PEERAGE—THE MAGNIFICENCE OF THE DUCAL COUNTRY SEATS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS, AND SOME OF THE TREASURES THEY CONTAIN.

ALTHOUGH the British Empire comprises a population of more than three hundred millions—that is to say, about a quarter of the entire human race—only twenty six of these subjects of King Edward VII are entitled to wear the strawberry leafed coronet of a duke. This numerical limit would in itself be sufficient to endow the dukes with an altogether exceptional distinction, independently of the fact that they represent the most exalted grade of the British peerage, and, as such, are entitled to all sorts of rights and privileges. They are formally styled by the sovereign "right trusty and right entirely beloved cousins," and are described in official documents as "most high, potent, and noble princes." Their consorts are entitled to a bench

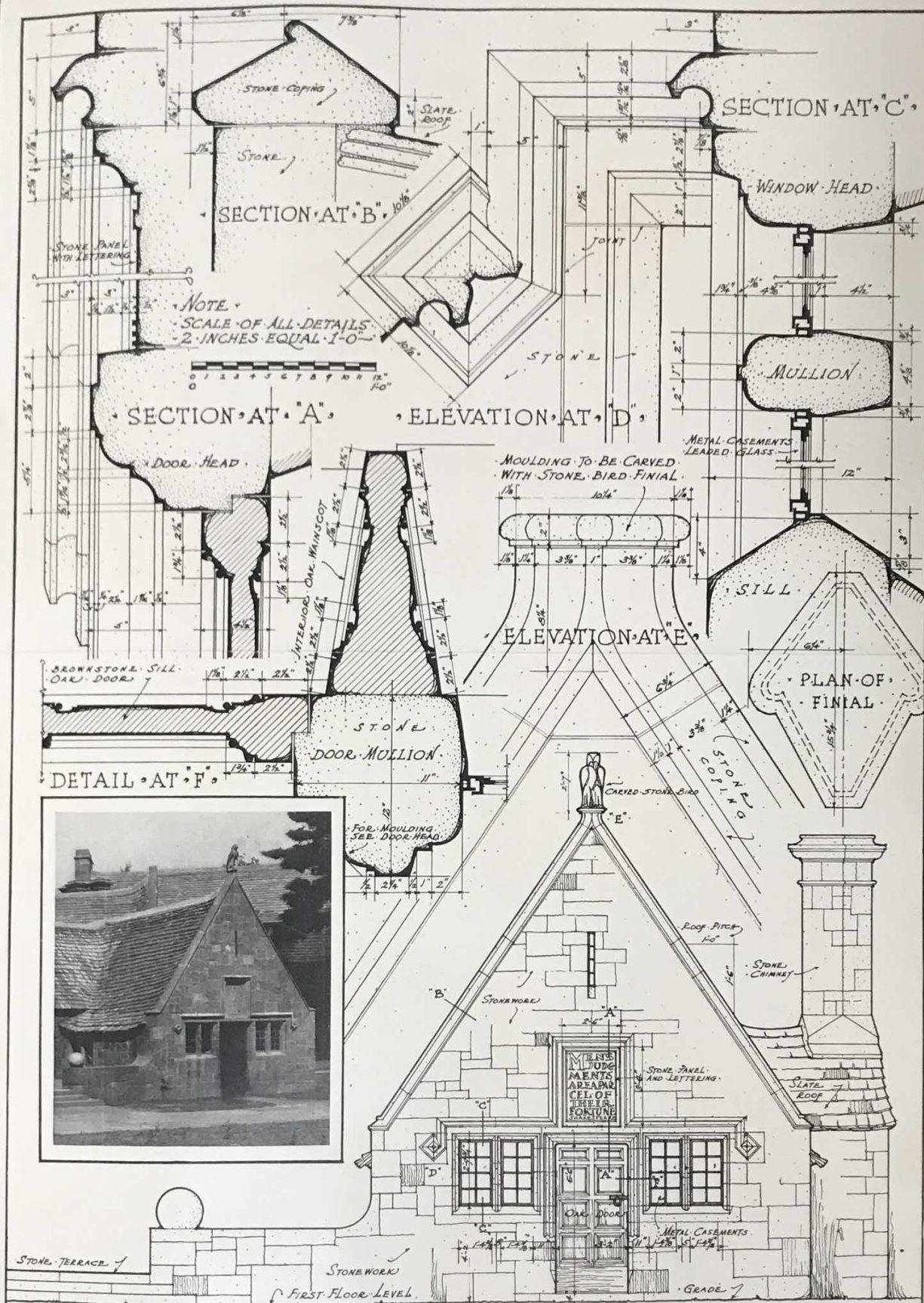
at right angles with the throne at certain court functions, and to a special gallery in the chapels royal; their daughters act as bridesmaids at the marriages of the princesses of the reigning house, while they themselves rank immediately after the members of the royal family, taking precedence over foreign ministers plenipotentiary, though not of ambassadors, who are the personal representatives of their sovereign.

British dukes are indeed very august creatures, and, with only one or two exceptions, are endowed with a sufficient amount of wealth to enable them to live in a state and splendor that is well nigh royal. They have their private chapels, their private chaplains, their private bands of music, their private packs of hounds, their private yachts and rail-



BLAIR CASTLE, BLAIR ATHOLL, PERTSHIRE, THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE DUKE OF ATHOLL.—IN THE OLD DAYS THIS WAS ONE OF THE BORDER FORTRESSES OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS. IT IS THE KIND OF ANCESTRAL HOME THAT BEFITS A DUKE WHO MAINTAINS A BODYGUARD OF HIS OWN.

THE ARCHITECT DETAIL SERIES



ONE QUARTER INCH SCALE ELEVATION
 Detail No. 45, ENTRANCE GABLE, September 1927
 HOUSE OF DEAN, OLD FARMS, AVON, CONN.
 THE ODATE, POPE, ARCHITECT, Walter L. Lusk

GOOD SIMPLE
DETAIL →

— The — ENGLISH PARISH CHURCH AND ITS DETAILS

By
Robert M Blackall

Measured Drawings and Photographs by the Author

THE PEW-ENDS AT MEDMENHAM

These pew-ends are of modern design. They are shown in this series because there has been a definite attempt to keep away from mechanical elaboration. Each pew-end is different and while they are finished more carefully than were hand-carved ornaments of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, yet they show good workmanship and are worthy of study.

The square-end top referred to in the pew-end at Shepton Mallet has been used, with the moulding running around three sides of the pew end, and in general the pointed type of tracery has been employed.

THE PULPIT OF THE CHURCH AT HAILES, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND

The little church at Hailes in Gloucestershire, which is the surviving monument of a large Cistercian Abbey, dates in its present form from the rule of Cromwell. Like all small English parish churches, we find here various periods of architecture appearing in the forms of details of railings, pulpits, windows, porches or towers.

The pulpit is designed in later Renaissance style and is therefore an addition. Very plain, thoroughly in keeping with the plain plaster interior, this pulpit strikes a note of simplicity which might

very well be used in our country. It has pleasing proportions, and reminds one very strongly of old Colonial pulpits.

THE ALTAR RAIL OF THE CHURCH AT STRATFORD-UNDER-CASTLE

Another interesting bit of detail in an English church is the altar rail. Coming

as it does at the head of the church in the middle of the chancel, and being used as the communion rail in most cases, it should be in perfect taste with the rest of the church. Most of the railings in the English parish churches are simple in design and usually of a later period than that of the main church.

In this church at Stratford-under-Castle, near Salisbury, the rail is of the Jacobean period. Its mouldings are full and with an easy turn, resembling somewhat the later Georgian period,

although with less evenness of moulding.

It is interesting to note the transition from the post to the baluster; while the main lines are carried through there is a certain rhythm produced between the post and the baluster which seems to accent the post and yet keeps it in good harmony with the baluster.

CHOIR SEATS IN PARISH CHURCH AT YARNTON

Next to the altar rail the choir seats



ENTRANCE TO CHURCH AT
WOOTEN WOOTEN, ENGLAND

PEW BACKS - ETC.

CHOIR SEATS - FONT

CHOIR SEATS

CHOIR SEATS

MOULDINGS - ALTAR RAIL

PULPIT - TRACERY

TRACERY

FONT



THE CHOIR OF SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

Though finely proportioned and impressive, the interior of this church produces a rather cold and bare effect, due to the absence of painted glass (destroyed by the Puritan Reformers) and the rearrangement of the memorial tombs by the so-called restorer Wyatt. Hardly a trace of foreign influence appears. Salisbury is one of the few great cathedrals begun and practically completed within the span of a single generation—between 1220 and 1360. For an exterior view see page 76.

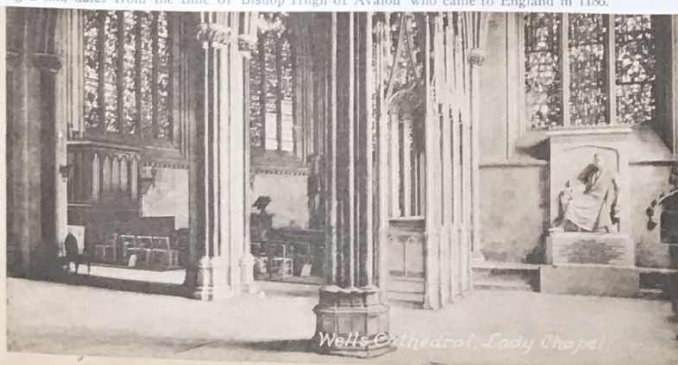


FIG. 3. LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL, CHOIR; ERCERION VAULT, STRONG RIDGE RIB, HIGH INTERIOR DECORATIVE MEMBERING.



THE NAVE OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL

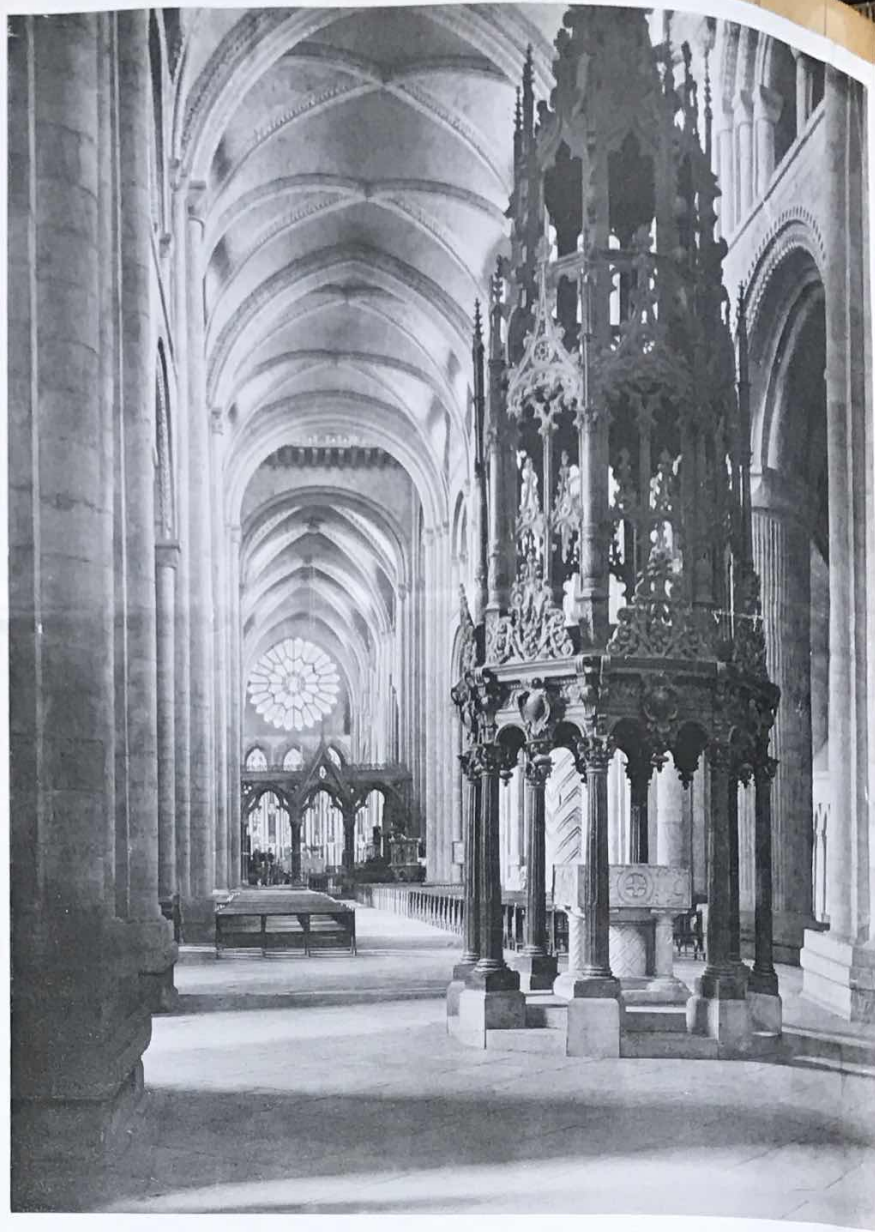
The interior of Lincoln's shrine is harmonious and imposing, although some critics declare that the vaulting is too low for the width of the nave. The choir is a very early example of the Gothic style. The presbytery, or Angels' choir, has been pronounced "one of the loveliest of human works." The first church on this site, erected in 1072-92, was split in two, from top to bottom, by an earthquake in 1185. The present structure, with its three lofty towers, crowning a hill, dates from the time of Bishop Hugh of Avalon who came to England in 1186.



Wells Cathedral, Lady Chapel



Bath Abbey
The Nave



Frederick H. Evans.

NAVE, LOOKING EAST.

Copyright



FIG. 2. LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, PRESBYTERY,
EAST WINDOW; CLUSTERED MARBLE SHAFTS;
TIERCERON VAULT; CORBELED VAULTING SHAFTS;
MULTIPLIED LINES AND RICH DECORATIVE EFFECTS.



Wankes & Partridge, Photo.

EAST WALK OF CLOISTER.



THE CHOIR, WESTMINSTER ABBEY

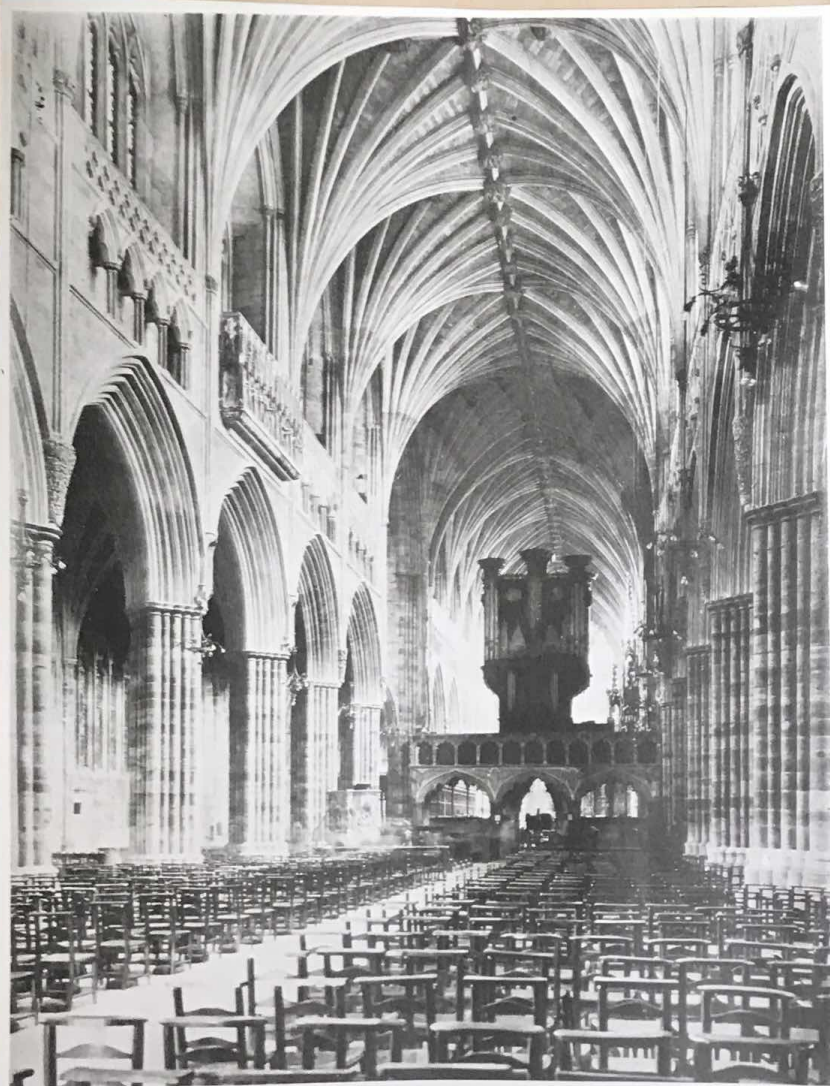
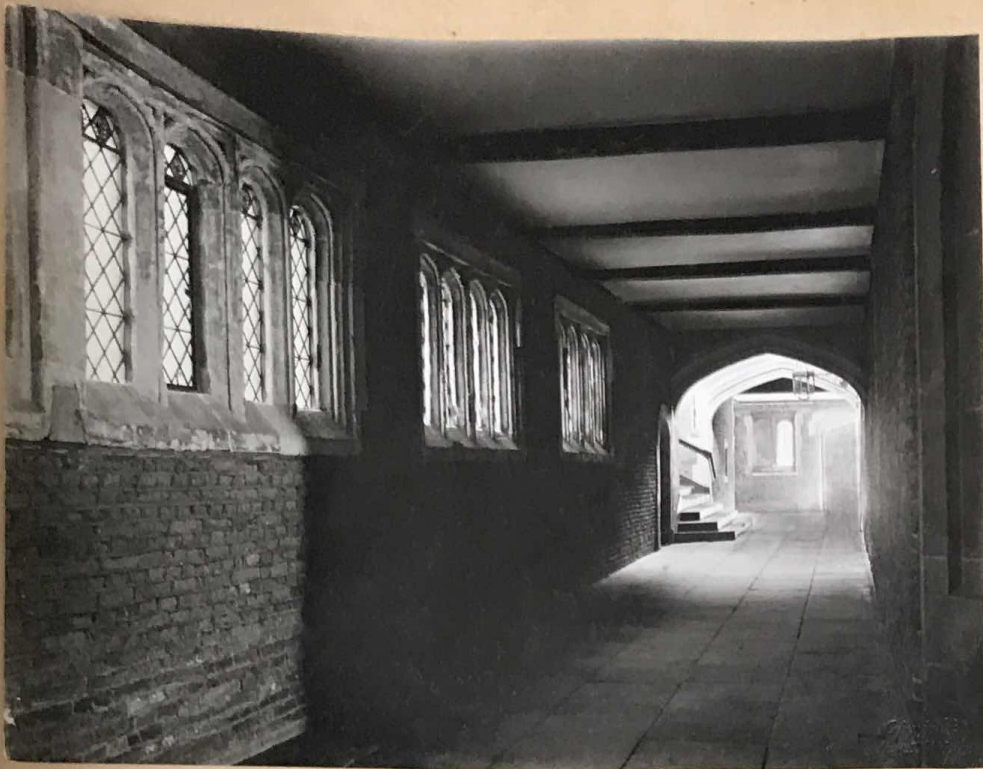
The interior of Westminster is noted for its perfect Gothic proportions, which show a marked French influence. The nave and choir, 102 feet in height, are the tallest in England. Just outside the picture is the Poets' Corner, in which the international fame of Longfellow is commemorated by a bust. (See also illustrations on pages 67, 69, and 70.)



THE INVERTED ARCHES OF THE WELLS CATHEDRAL

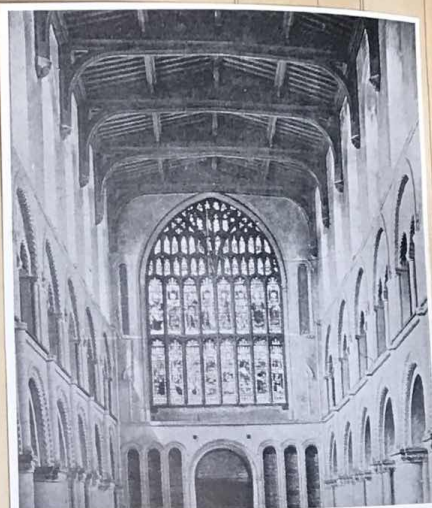
This curious St. Andrew's Cross shows how builders of the Middle Ages could convert a necessity into a beautiful architectural feature. During the construction of the central tower (see page 73), it was discovered that the four piers supporting it were weak. A second lower arch was built and a third inverted arch was then added. Thus the piers receive a steady support along their whole height.





EXETER CATHEDRAL, THE NAVE

The old Gothic churches exhibit the three-fold division in every part: nave, crossing, and chancel; north aisle, nave, and south aisle; north transept, crossing, and south transept; nave arcade, triforium, and clerestory; choir, presbytery, and sanctuary



A Beautiful Though Comparatively Simple Open Timber Roof

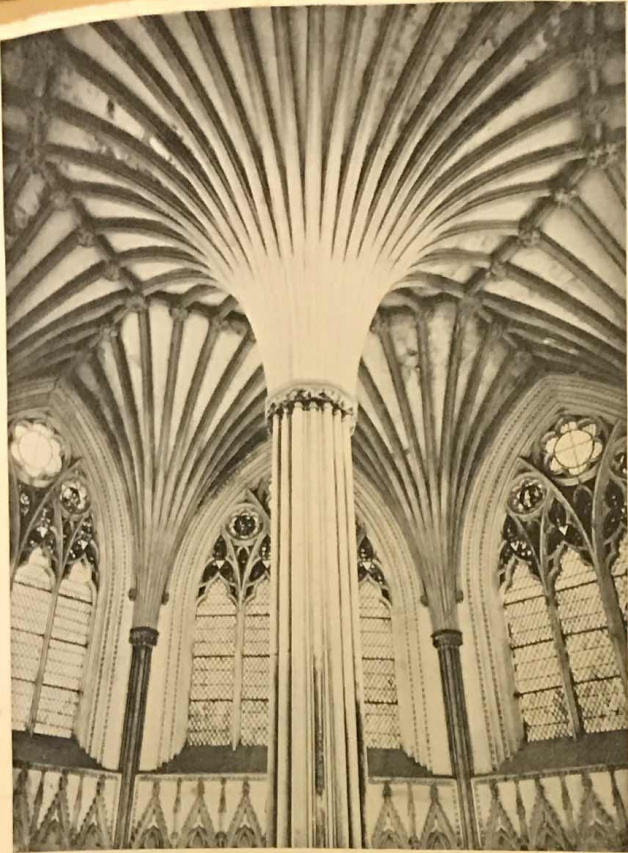


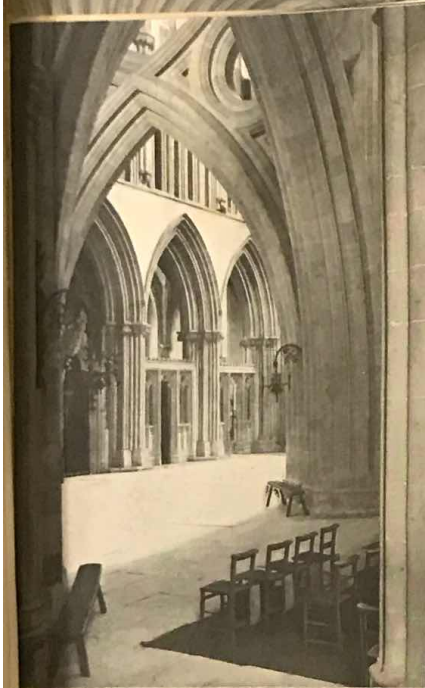
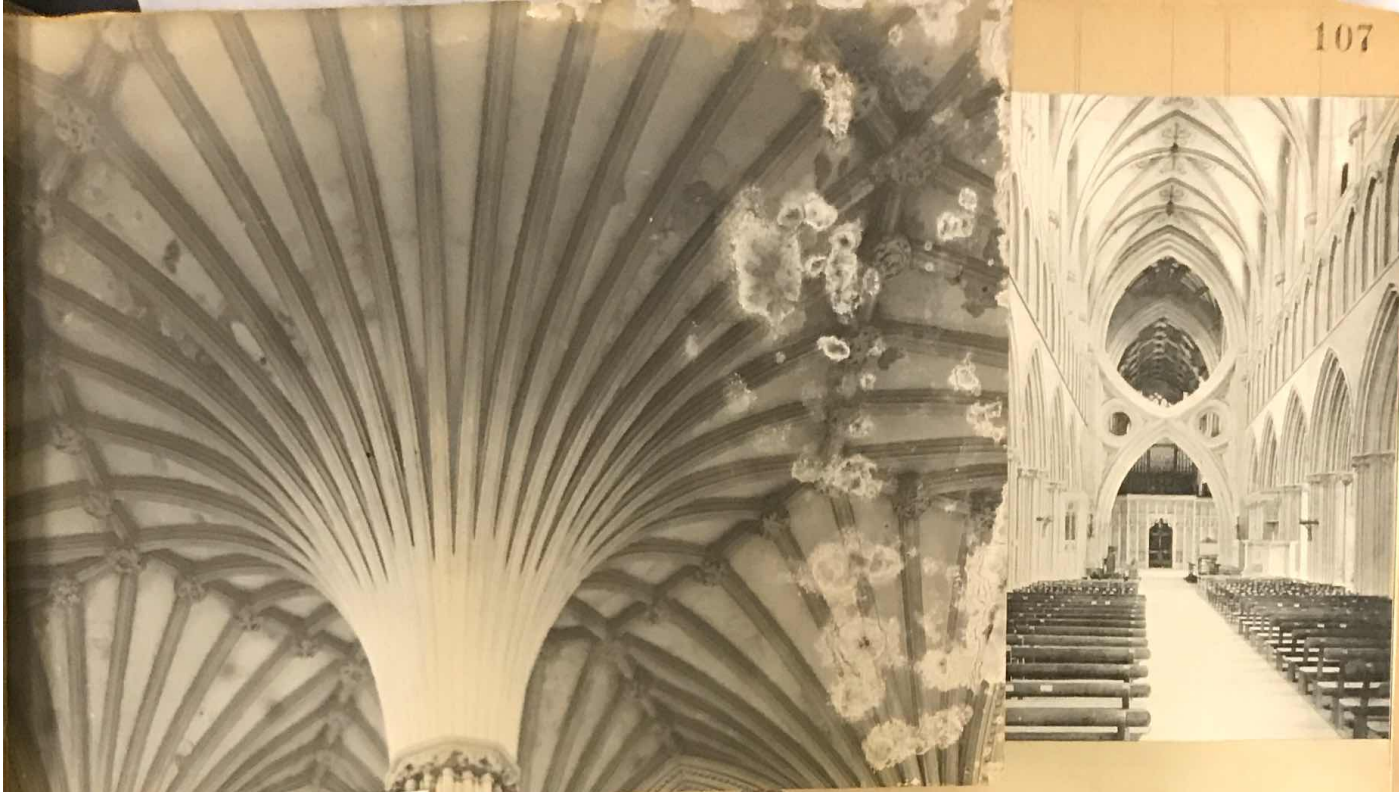
FIG. 6. WELLS CATHEDRAL.
CHAPTER HOUSE, VAULTING.



FIG. 1. CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL,
CHOIR; TRINITY CHAPEL BEYOND.



4. WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL, NAVE;
PERPENDICULAR VAULTING, WEST
TOW; SINGLE CONTINUOUS VAULTING SHAFT.



[Under St. Partridge, Photo.]

THE SOUTH TRANSEPT FROM NORTH SIDE OF NAVE.



BRURIGH ABNEY, 457, N.W.



[Under St. Partridge, Photo.]

VIEW ACROSS NAVE, SHOWING SUGAR'S AND BUDWIT'S CHAPELS.



C. & P. 2500.

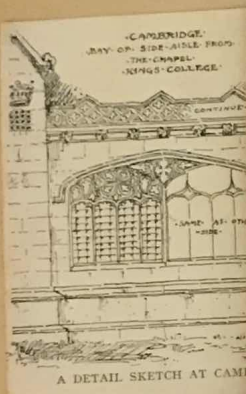
Wells Cathedral, Lady Chapel



Wells Cathedral, Choir East



Wells Cathedral, Choir looking East



YORK MINSTER, THE FIVE SISTERS WINDOW

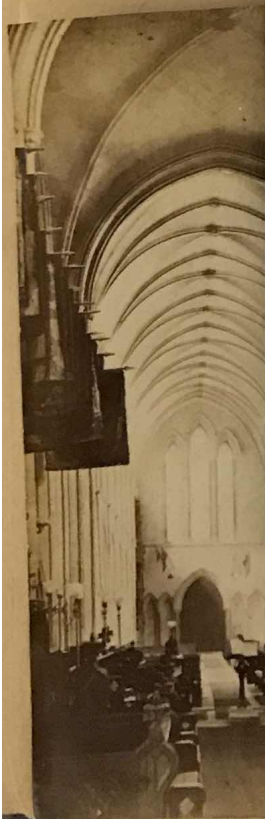
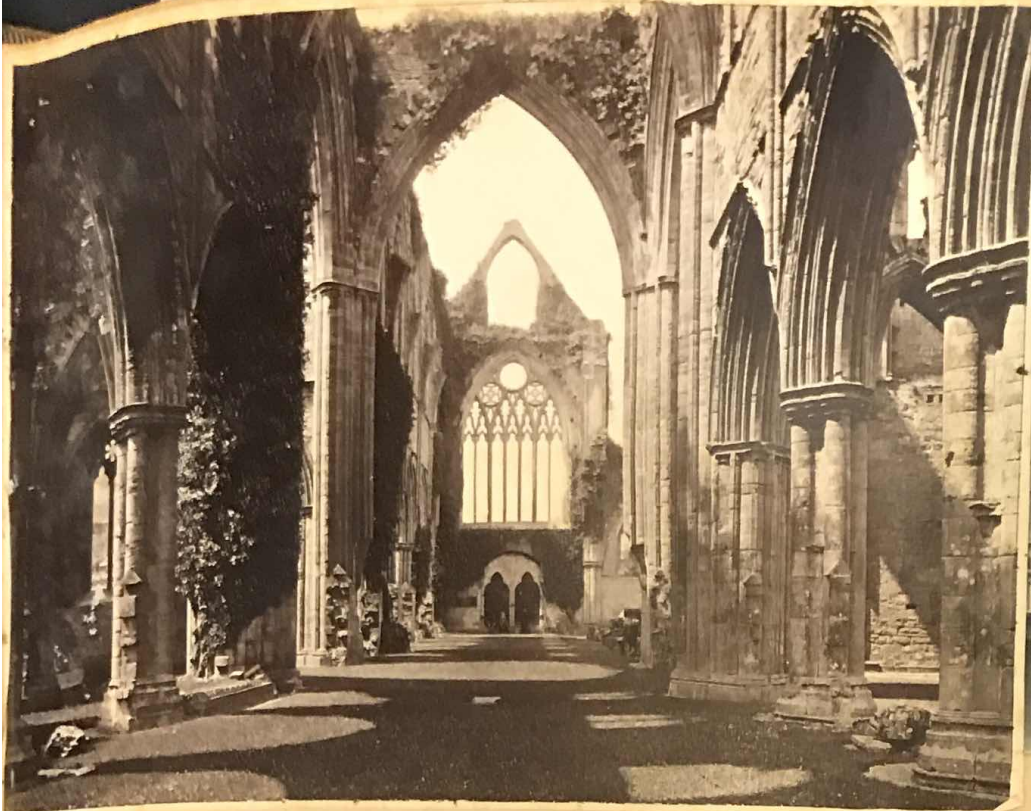


FIG. 7. BRISTOL, ST. MARY'S REDCLIFFE, INTERIOR. EXAMPLE OF A LARGE PARISH CHURCH, EARLY PERPENDICULAR.



Daniel & Farbridge, Photo.

SOUTH AISLE OF NAVE. (See p. 85.)



MUCKROSS ABBEY, KILLARNEY. -66. W.L.



FIG. 95. Fourteenth Century Tombs.
Westminster Abbey.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

583

On Sunday morning, the 16th of February, when the troops composing the Federal line of investment were preparing for a final assault, a note came from Buckner to Grant, proposing an armistice to arrange terms of capitulation. The language of Grant's reply seemed to crown the fame of his achievement:

Yours of this date, proposing armistice and appointment of commissioners to settle terms of capitulation, is just received. No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works.

His resolute phrase gained him a prouder title than was ever bestowed by knightly accolade. Thereafter, the army and the country, with a fanciful play upon the initials of his name, spoke of him as "Unconditional Surrender Grant." Buckner had no other claim for the sting of his defeat than to say that Grant's terms were ungenerous and unchivalric, but the necessity compelled him to accept them. That day Grant was enabled to telegraph to Halleck:

We have taken Fort Donelson and from 12,000 to 15,000 prisoners, including Generals Buckner and Bushrod R. Johnson; also about 20,000 stand of

arms, 48 pieces of artillery, 17 heavy guns, from 2000 to 4000 horses, and large quantities of commissary stores.

By this brilliant and important victory Grant's fame sprang suddenly into full and universal recognition. Congress was in session at Washington; his personal friend and representative, Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, member from the Galena district of Illinois, lost no time in proposing a resolution of thanks to Grant and his army, which was voted without delay and with generous gratitude. With even more heartiness, President Lincoln nominated him major-general of volunteers, and the Senate at once confirmed the appointment. The whole military service felt the inspiring event. Many of the colonels in Grant's army were made brigadier-generals; and promotion ran, like a quickening leaven, through the whole organization. Halleck also reminded the Government of his desire for larger power. "Make Buell, Grant, and Pope major-generals of volunteers," he telegraphed the day after the surrender, "and give me command in the West. I ask this in return for Forts Henry and Donelson."



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.



THE KEY OF LINCOLN.

NO man by taking thought can add a cubit to his stature, but dignity of carriage and a masterful air may accomplish many inches;—the yard-stick bears false witness to a Louis Quatorze, a Napoleon, or a Nelson. And as it is with men, so it is with cities. Canterbury counts twenty thousand souls and looks small, weak, and rural. Lincoln counts only a few thousand more, but, domineering on its hill-top, makes so brave a show of municipal pride, has so truculent an air and attitude, that no tourist thinks to patronize it as a mere provincial town. It is a city to his eye; and the greatness of its church simply accentuates the fact. Canterbury's cathedral almost crushes Canterbury, asleep in its broad vale. Durham's rock-borne minister projects so boldly from the town behind it that it still seems what it really was in early years—

at once the master of Durham and its bulwark against aggression. But Lincoln's church, though quite as big and as imperial as the others, seems but the crown and finish of the city which bears it aloft in a close, sturdy grasp. Like Durham cathedral, it stands on a promontory beneath which runs a river. But the hill is very much higher, and the town, instead of spreading away behind the church, tumbles steeply down the hill and far out beyond the stream. Here for the first time in England we feel as we almost always do in continental countries—not that the cathedral church has gathered a city about it, but that the city has built a cathedral church for its own glory and profit.

In truth, the importance of Lincoln as a town long antedates its importance as an ecclesiastical center. We cannot read far enough back in its history to find a record of its birth. When the Romans came—calling it *Lindum*

MALL MAGAZINE

OCTOBER 1908.

No. 186.

S OF OXFORD.

XONIAN."

IF FLETCHER.

people who simply nearly every one the city is shown is a great deal of the visitor is shown a is are bounded, not rmth of the guide-spontaneous interest the showman. The y a member of the frequently an under-eue that some men al; others evade it. re burdened with a on seeing the stock visitors are useful, e undergraduate see otherwise.

ed hundreds of others e—in trying to show friends in my own ignoring to a great information about and notable alumni— more excited over modern things, partly uate has the repose ost collegiate history. ible gossip has its the reader to let me of Oxford in my pausing briefly at memory stirs one to

If he dislikes my content—as surely ith Mr. Fletcher's ave nothing of either Paddington and buy Oxford for himself. things I always tell aster: the gardens,



A window of Balliol College.

the flooded rooms, and the Daniel Press. The gardens are, of their style, by far the best in Oxford; here you can feel, as you watch the swan warn you from its nest, right out in the country. The rooms—they may not be used now—had a window, ten years ago, that just rose above the level of the pavement; and the floor of the rooms was considerably below the level of the river when in flood. As to the Daniel Press. What lover of modern English literature needs to be reminded that the present Provost, besides producing the most beautiful edition of Keats' select poems, has given us slim booklets of verse from such poets as Robert Bridges, Canon Dixon, Margaret L. Woods, and Mary E. Coleridge?

As you look straight up Beaumont Street—say in early autumn—your eye rests on



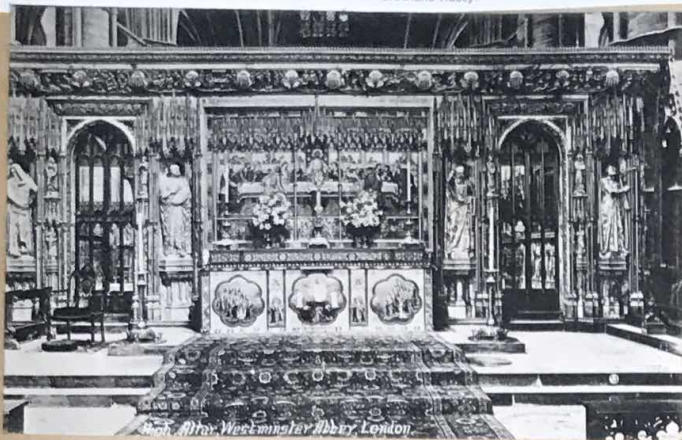
Peterboro' Cathedral.



Crowland Abbey.



Lincoln Cathedral.



High Altar, Westminster Abbey, London.



Tomb of Henry III, Westminster Abbey.



Chapel of St. John the Baptist, Westminster Abbey.



Henry Fawcett, Westminster Abbey.



York: Beotham Castle



Fountains Abbey.



Rievaulx Abbey.



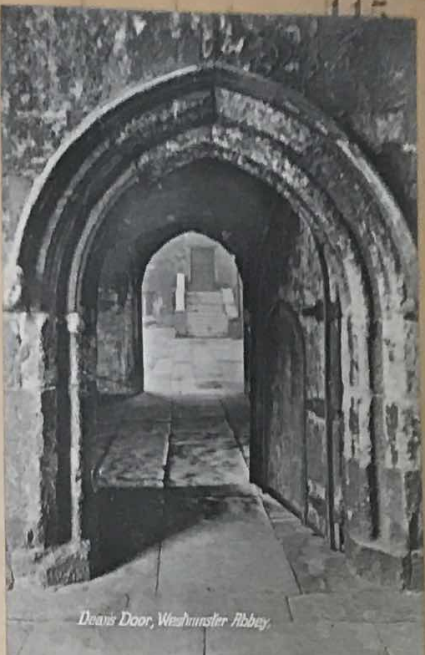
Richmond.



Durham Cathedral.



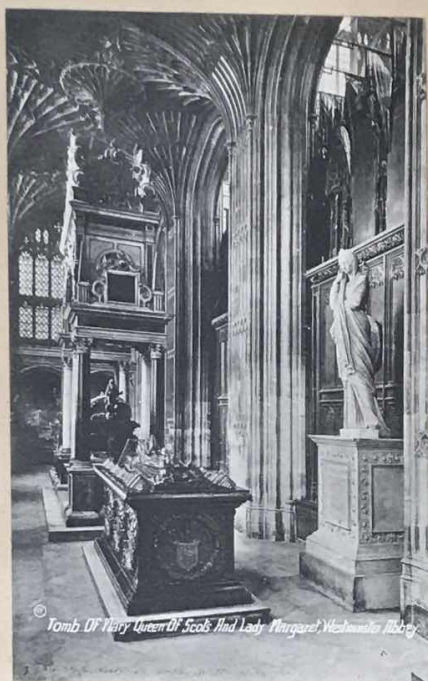
Edinburgh: Princes Street.



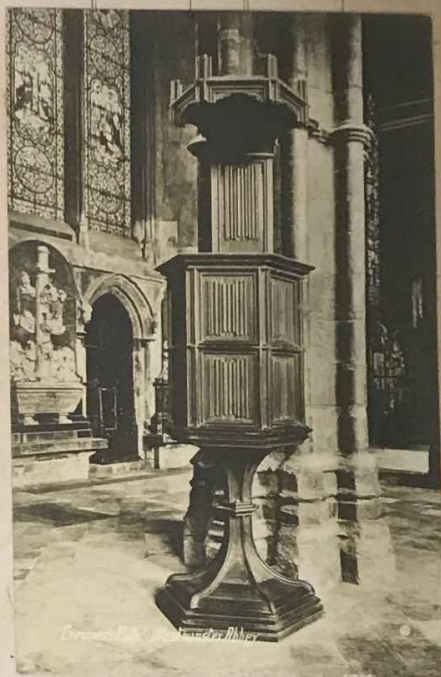
Deans Door, Westminster Abbey.



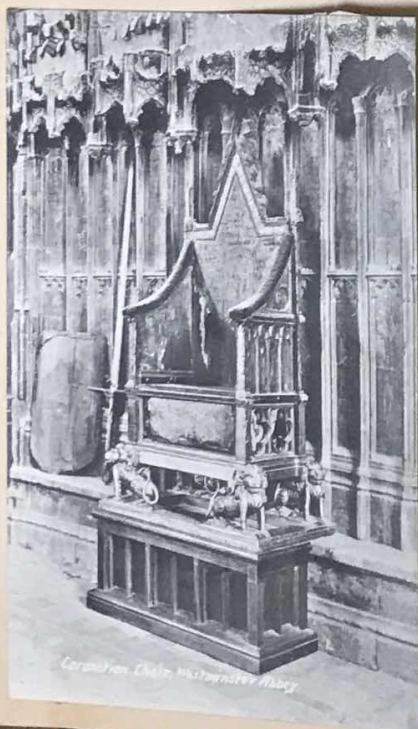
CHAPTER HOUSE, W. of the Office of Works
WESTMINSTER ABBEY, DOORWAY OF VESTIBULE.



Tomb of Mary Queen of Scots and Lady Margaret, Westminster Abbey



Pulpit, Westminster Abbey



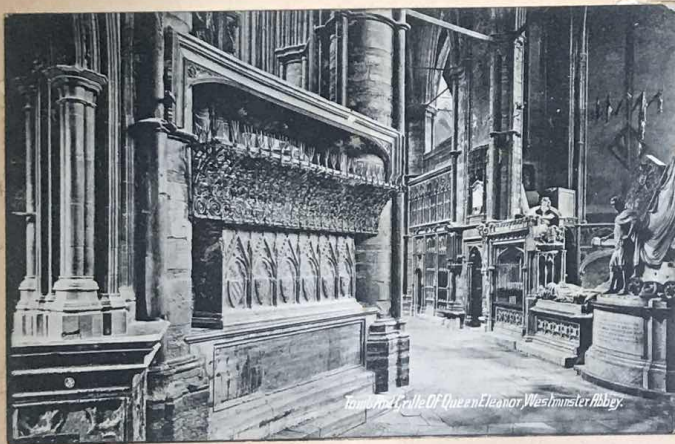
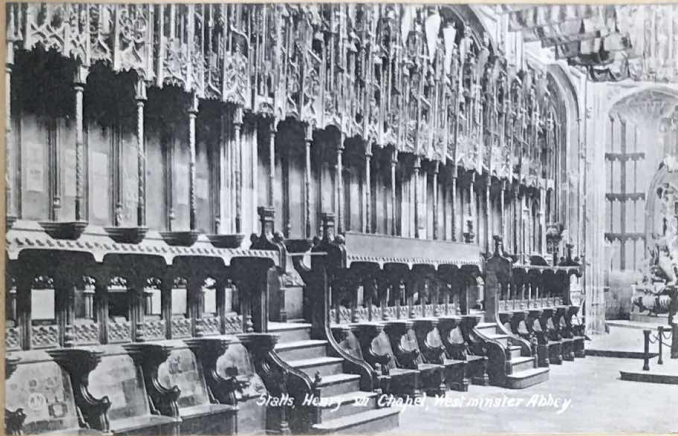
Coronation Chair, Westminster Abbey

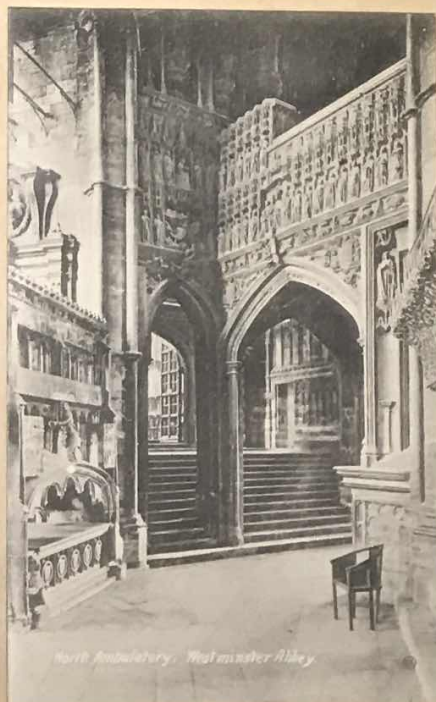
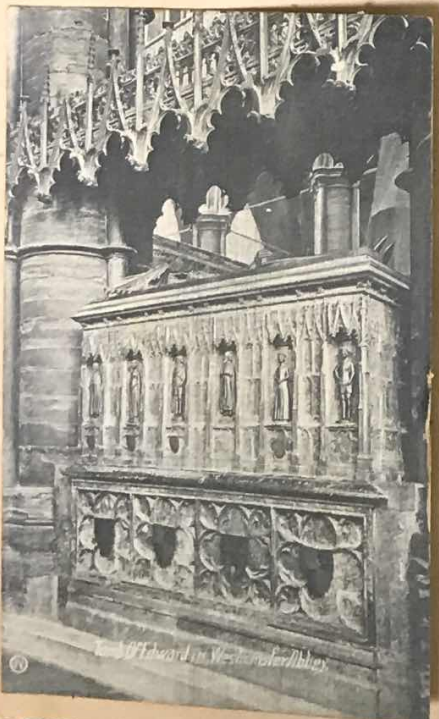
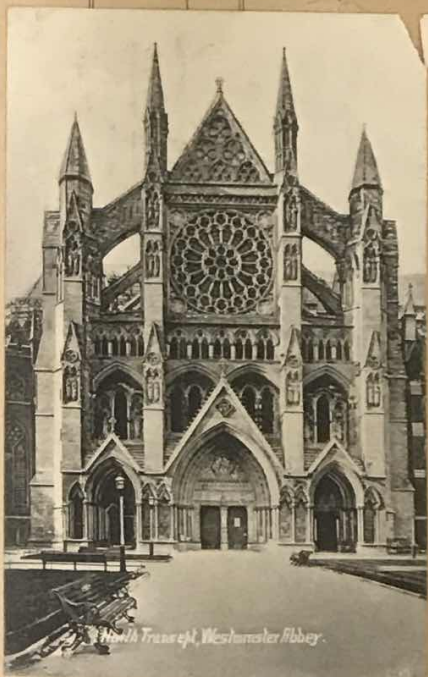
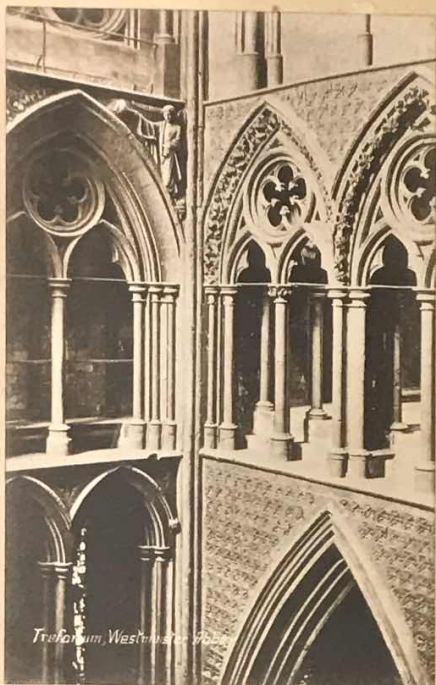
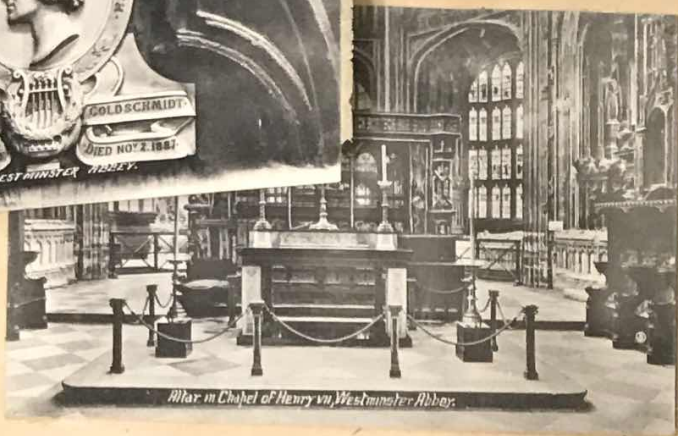


North Porch, Westminster Abbey



Henry VII Chapel, Westminster Abbey







THE CATHEDRAL OF CANTERBURY.



Old Royal Tomb Church with monument in Westminster Hall.



FROM A CONTEMPORARY ENGRAVING BY HOLLAR, IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

WESTMINSTER.



LITTLE PICTURE ART GALLERY

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, LONDON



THE CATHEDRAL, A SOFT GRAY BLUR OF AGE-WORN CARVING



Exterior of Westminster Hall.

After Charles II. succeeded to the throne, the bones of Cromwell were disinterred and his head exposed in Westminster Hall, almost on the identical spot where the Cromwell statue, shown in the right of the dis-



Trinity College, Cambridge, Eng.



TILES FROM THE OLD ABBEY DUG UP IN A



WELLS CATHEDRAL.



Trinity College, Oxford, Eng.

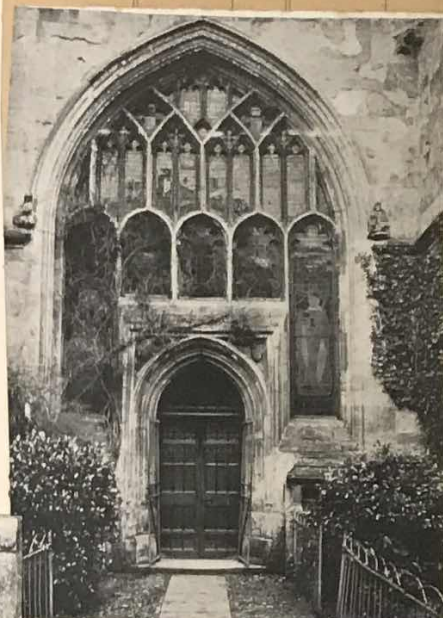




THE SOUTH PORCH.



PORCH, BURFORD CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE, ENG.



Green. ENTRANCE TO CHANTRY. Copyright



THE EAST WINDOW OF THE PRIORY CHURCH



HECKINGTON CHURCH. Copyright



THE WEST DOOR OF ELGIN CATHEDRAL.



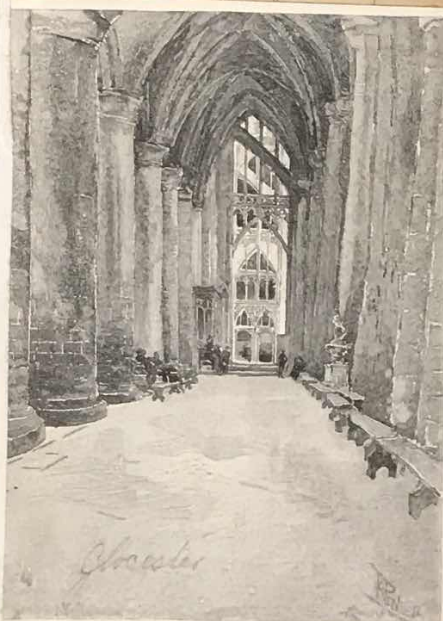
CHESTER. THE CATHEDRAL. WEST FRONT
This portion was erected by Abbot Simon Ripley about 1402. The buildings to the left are modern



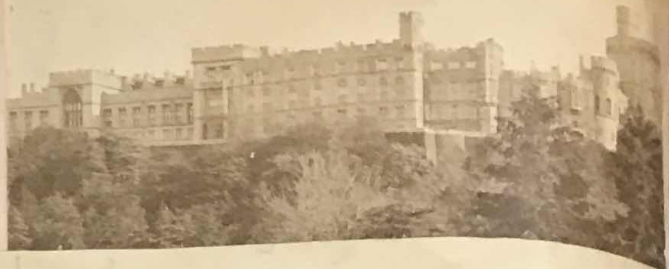
SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.



BRONZE VASES.



SOUTH AISLE OF THE NAVE, LOOKING EAST INTO THE TRANSEPT.

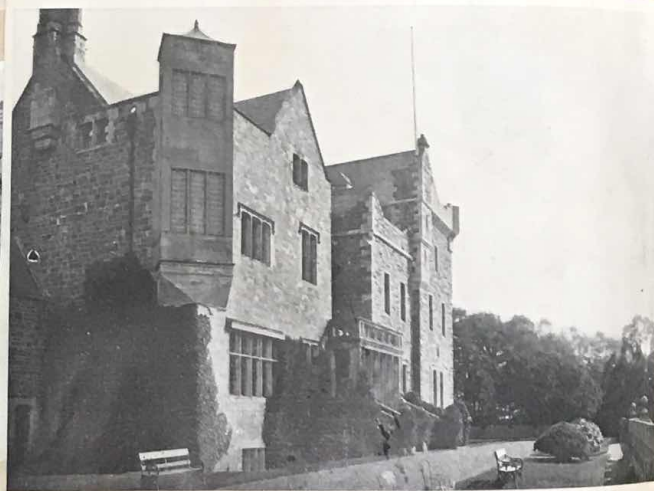


A MEET OF THE FOX-HOUNDS AT "CHARLTON"
THE EARL OF SUFFOLK



THE EAST FRONT.

Copyright



THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER'S "TANDERAGEE CASTLE" AT ARMAGH, IRELAND



THE PRESBYTERY.

H. W. Taunt.



THE EAST CORNER.

Copyright

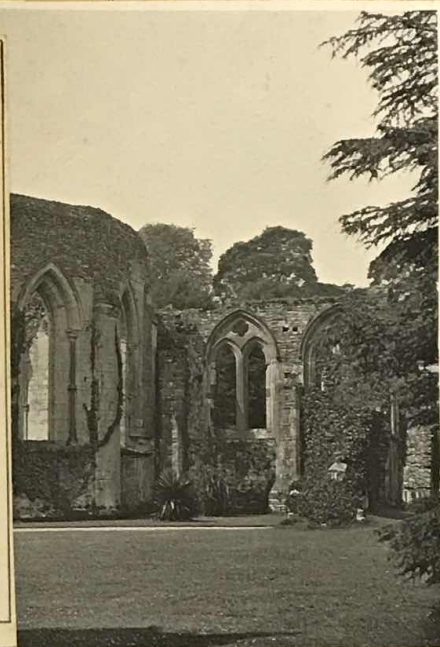
"COUNTRY LIFE"



The West, with St. Margaret's Church and the Victoria Tower.



ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER, AND THE NORTH TRANSEPT OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



"COUNTRY LIFE."

DOING OF THE CHAPTER HOUSE

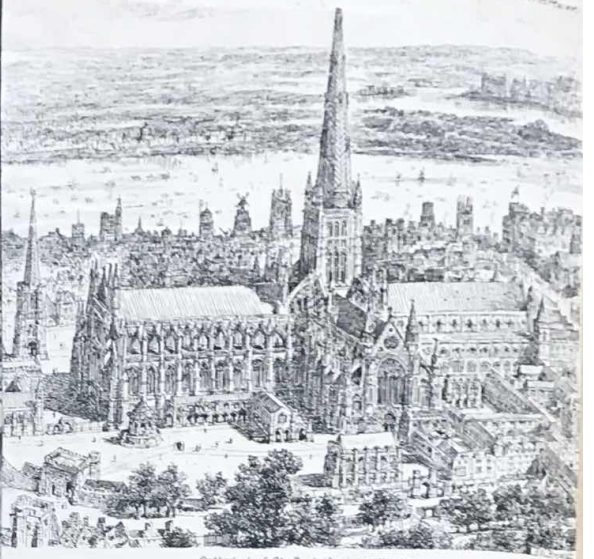


RUINS OF VELTON ABBEY

Photochrome Engraving Co., N.



The Chapter House, Old Saint Paul's.



Cathedral of St. Paul (from the North).



F. Parkinson. EASTER SEPULCHRE



SEPULCHRE



BY F. H. WOODLEY BENDON ENGLAND

TINTURN ABBEY



King and King's College Chapel, Cambridge



Cathedral is a monument to the men of Devonshire who fell in many wars

GLoucester Cathedral.



THE FACADE OF YORK MINSTER.



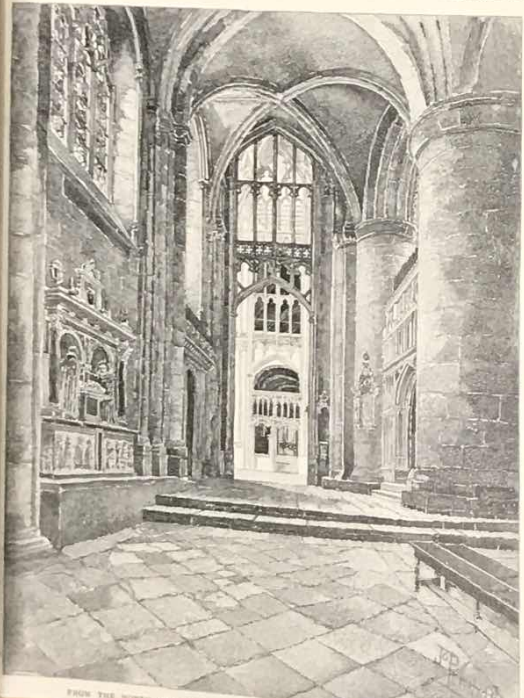
SOUTH AISLE OF THE NAVE, LOOKING WEST FROM THE TRANSEPT.

GLoucester Cathedral.

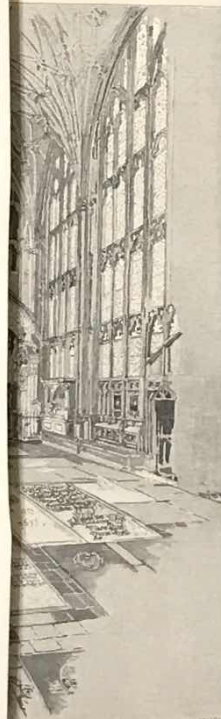
Abbots Staunton and Horton, who ruled the house of St. Peter between 1337 and 1377, work was begun in the south transept, and other portions, including the lower stage of the tower, were finished before the east wall was turned into a gigantic window. The spring-

part of the tower harmonious with the rest of the design, it was necessary to divide the lantern on each face of the lantern-wall into main arches; hence the need for ribs descending to a capital which had no pier to be seen, and hence the device of the flying arch to

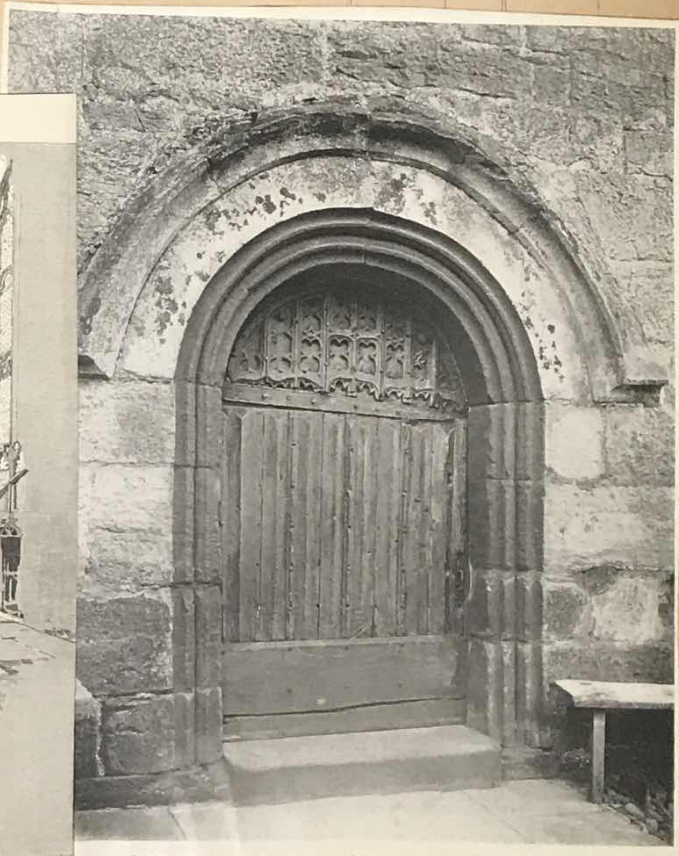
CATHEDRAL.



FROM THE NORTH AISLE OF THE NAVE, LOOKING EAST INTO THE TRANSEPT.



THE LADY CHAPEL, LOOKING TOWARDS THE CHURCH.



ORIGINAL ENTRANCE DOOR IN COURTYARD.

"C.L."



CHAPTER HOUSE, *H. M. Office of Works*
WESTMINSTER ABBEY, DOORWAY OF VESTIBULE.



English Church, Pulpit.



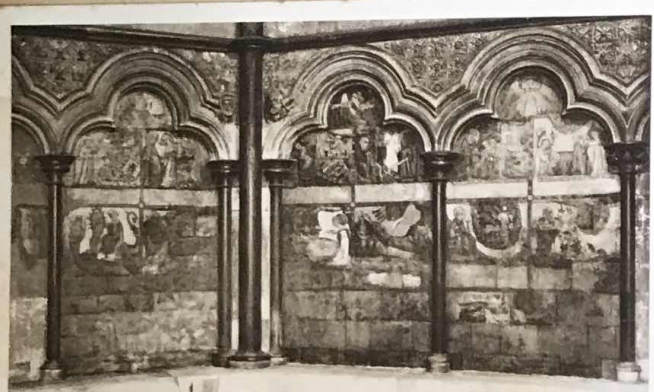
Glastonbury Abbey, Lady Chapel.



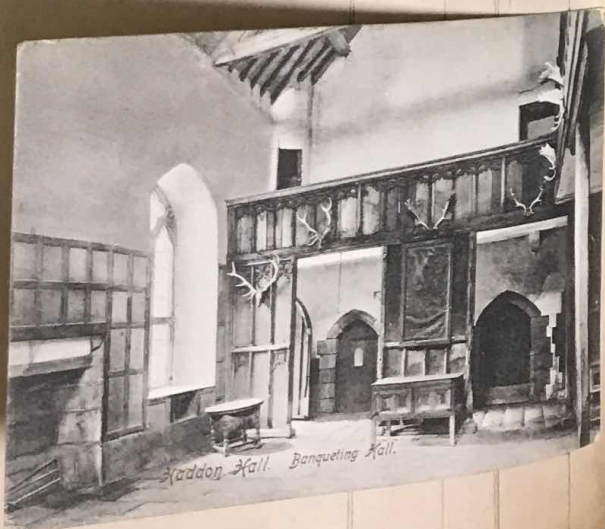
CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER ABBEY, *H. M. Office of Works*
WALL ARCADES WITH PAINTINGS FROM THE APOCALYPSE.



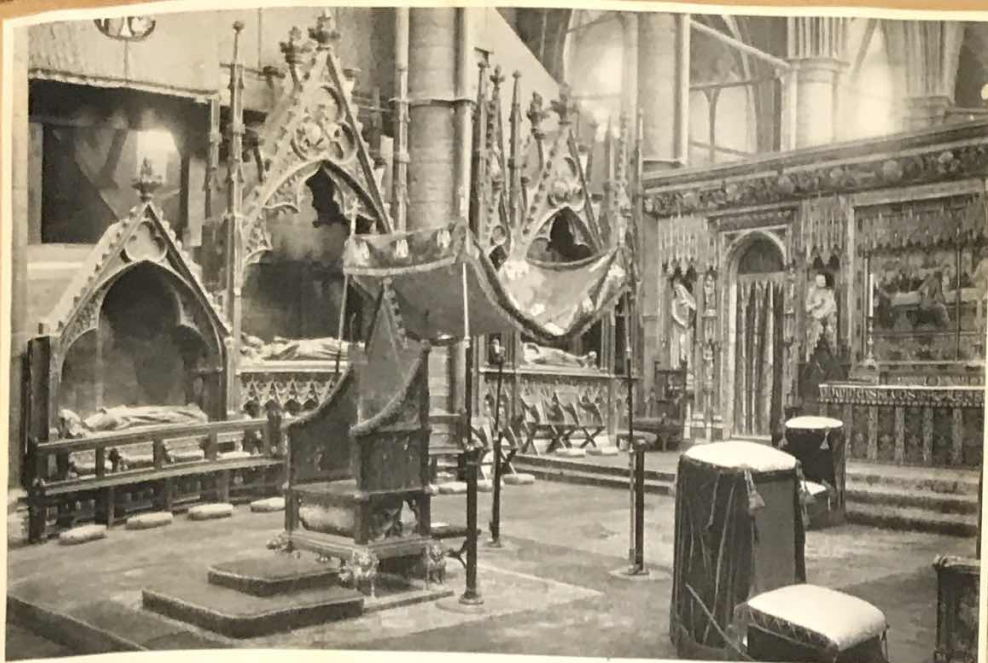
CHAPTER HOUSE, *H. M. Office of Works*
WESTMINSTER ABBEY, WEST DOORWAY.



CHAPTER HOUSE WESTMINSTER ABBEY, *H. M. Office of Works*
WALL ARCADES WITH PAINTINGS FROM THE APOCALYPSE

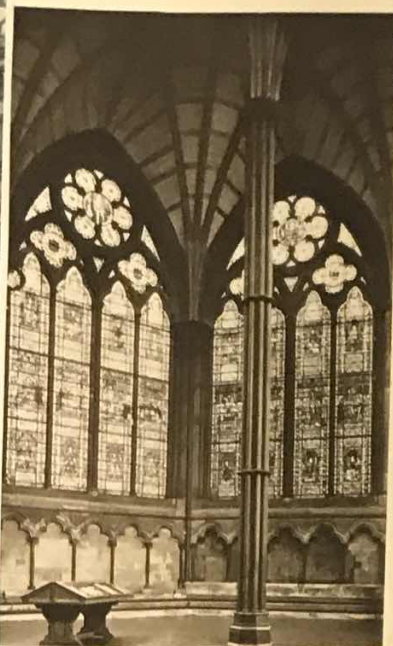


Haddon Hall, Banqueting Hall.

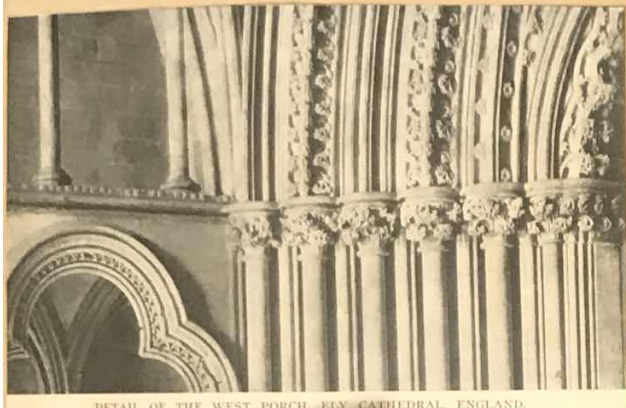


THE CORONATION CHAIR, WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Under the seat of the Coronation Chair is the Stone of Scone, the emblem of power of the Scottish princes. Tradition says Jacob once used it as a pillow. Edward I brought it to England in 1297, in token of the subjugation of Scotland. Since that time every English monarch has been crowned in this chair except Edward V, who was never crowned, but was murdered in the Tower by order of his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester.



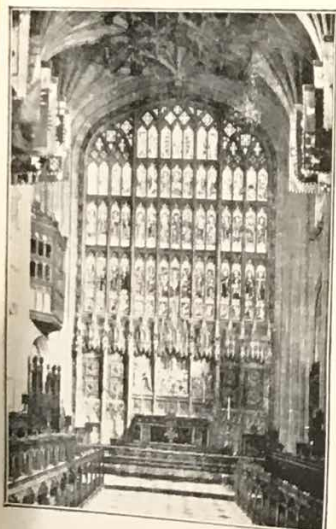
CHAPTER HOUSE. *H. M. Office of Works*
WESTMINSTER ABBEY, INTERIOR.



DETAIL OF THE WEST PORCH, ELY CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND.



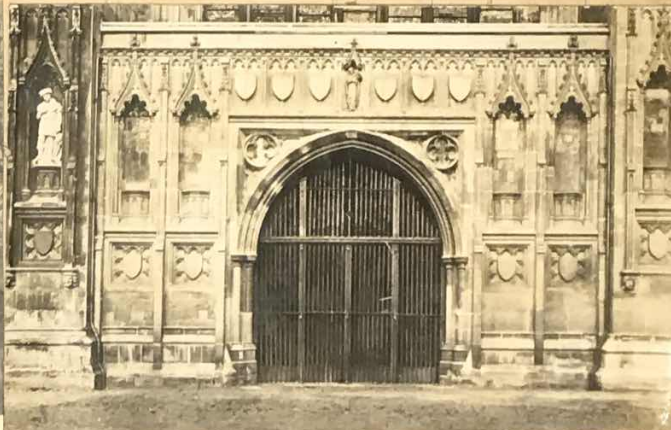
MEMORIAL TO THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE BATTLE OF TEWKESBURY



EAST WINDOW, ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR



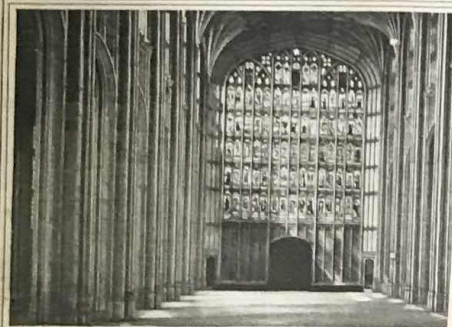
DETAIL OF ARCADE IN LADY CHAPEL,
ELY CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND.





St. Delores Broughton.

THE CHURCH AND THE BELFERY.



THE NAVE OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.



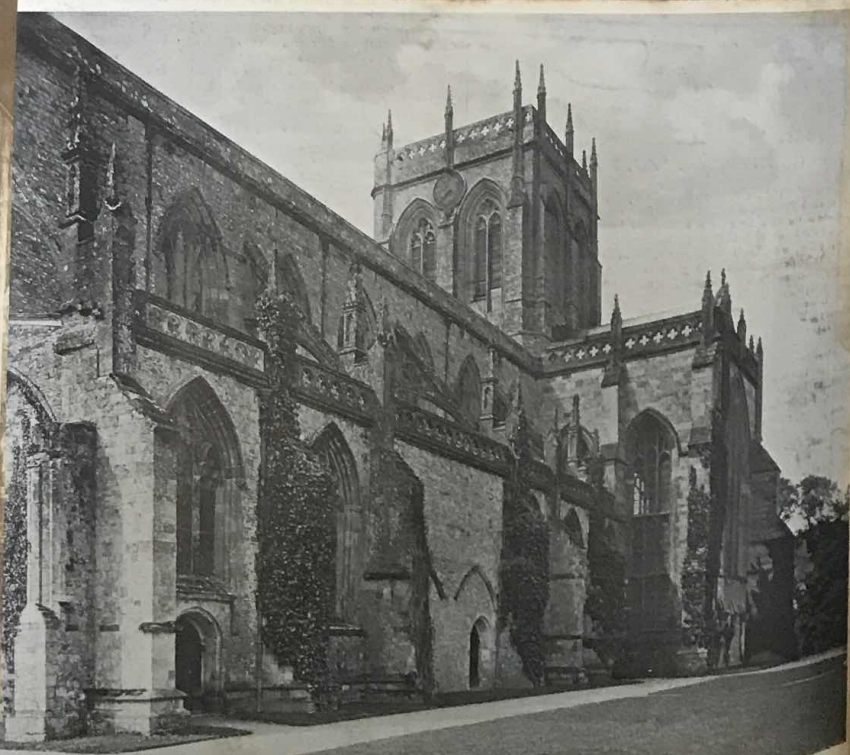
Westminster Abbey.

690

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.



CHOIR AND PRESBYTERY, LOOKING EAST.



THE NORTH-EAST SIDE.

"COUNTRY LIFE"



The Coronation Chair.

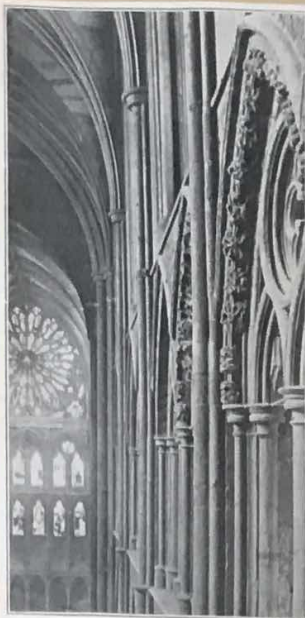
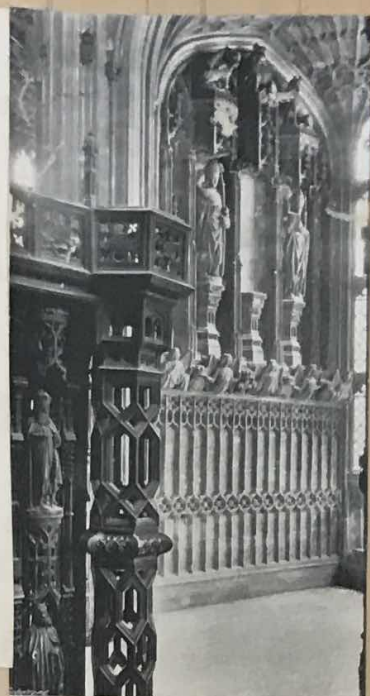


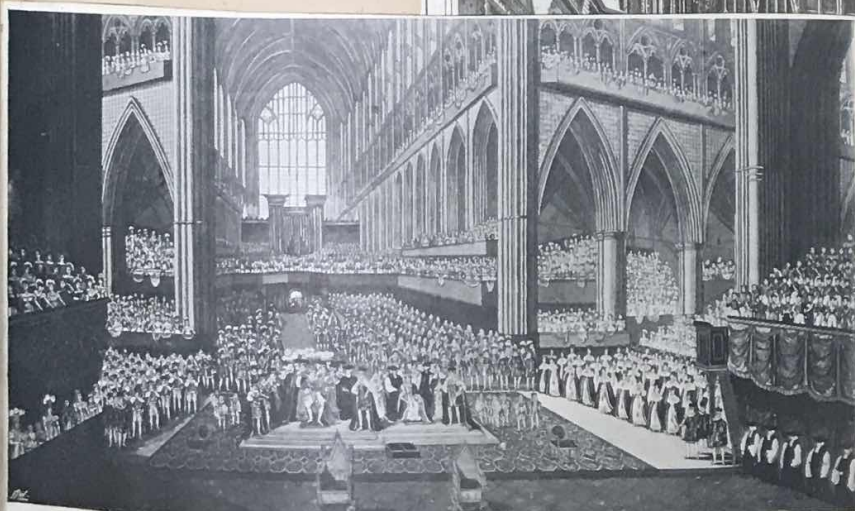
FIG. 88. Triforium Gallery of North Transept, Westminster Abbey (looking South).



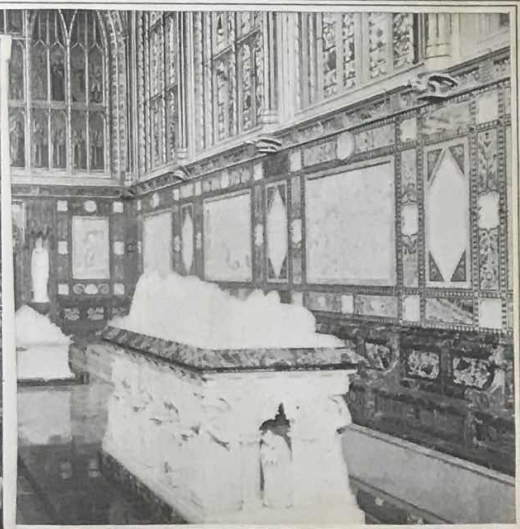
Cromwell Chapel, where Blaise and others were buried.



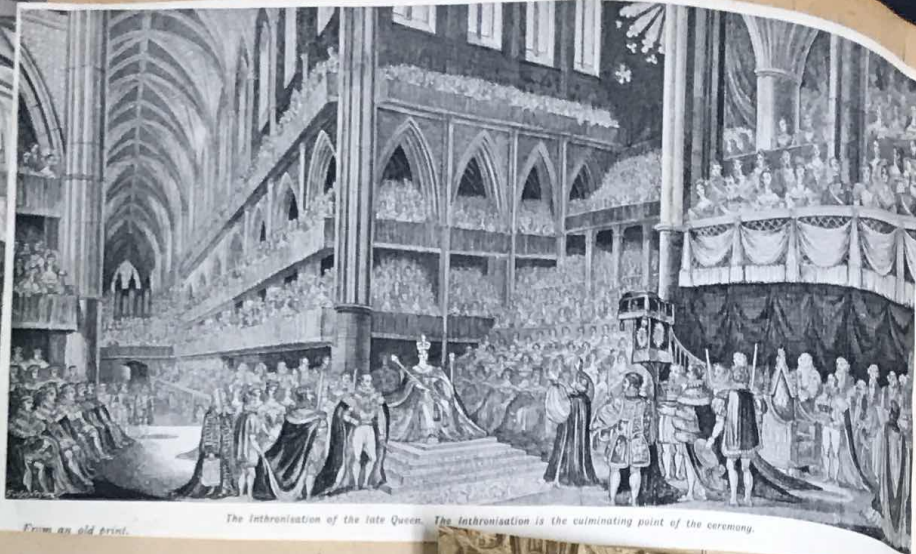
SANDFORD. The Coronation of James II. and Mary of Modena. The arrangement of seats shown in this print will be closely followed at the Coronation of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra.



From an old print. The Coronation of King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, 1831: Showing the "Theatre."

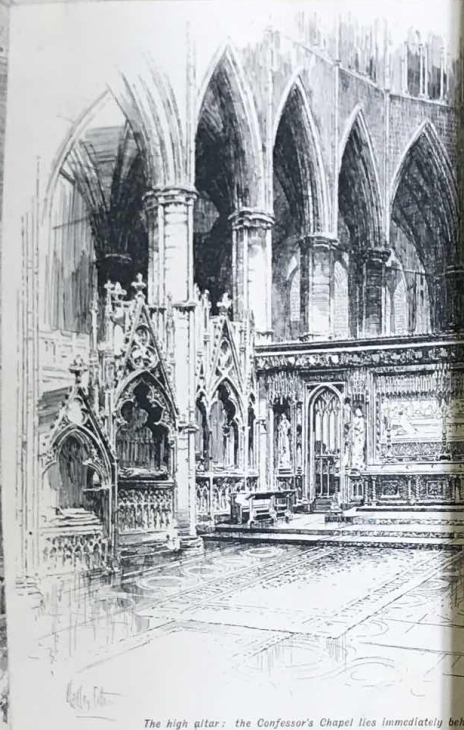


THE ALBERT MEMORIAL CHAPEL, AT WINDSOR, IN WHICH QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER HUSBAND, THE PRINCE CONSORT, ARE BURIED.

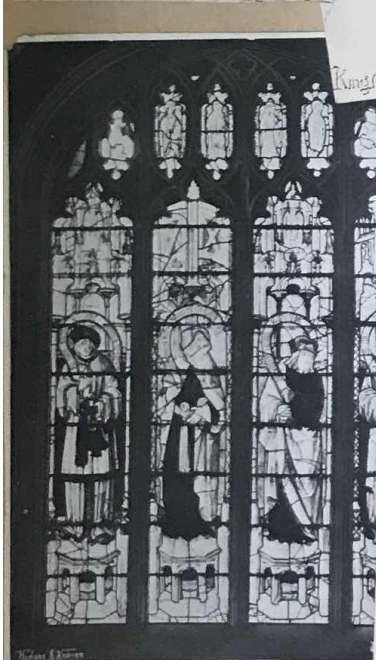


From an old print.

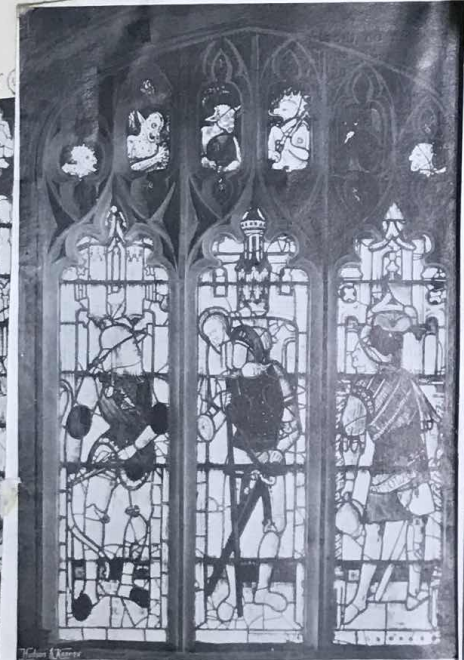
The Inthronisation of the late Queen. The Inthronisation is the culminating point of the ceremony.



The high altar: the Confessor's Chapel lies immediately behind.



H. W. Taunt. THE HEBREW SEERS.

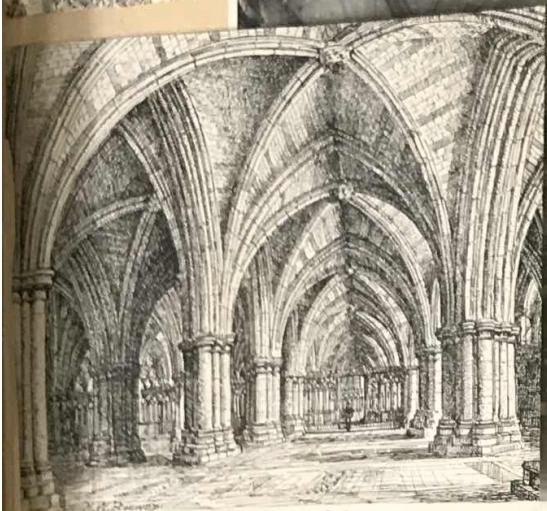
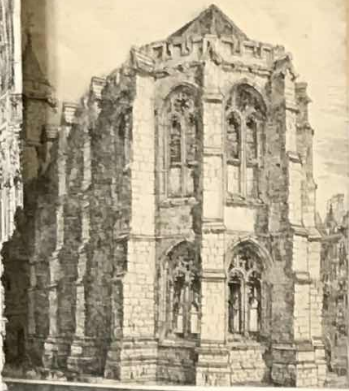


Talbot Wheeler. PERSECUTORS OF THE CHURCH.

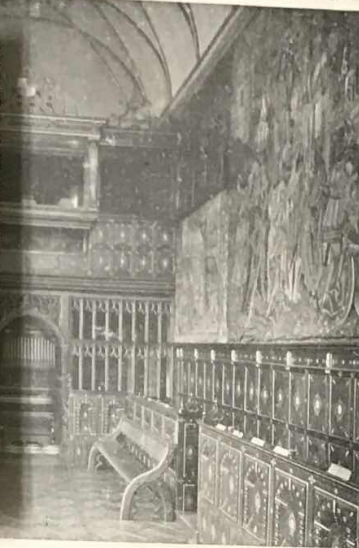


H. W. Taunt. QUAIN Bible SCENES.

Copyright



St. Faith's Crypt of Old St. Paul's.



INISCEANCES OF THE UNHAPPY MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS



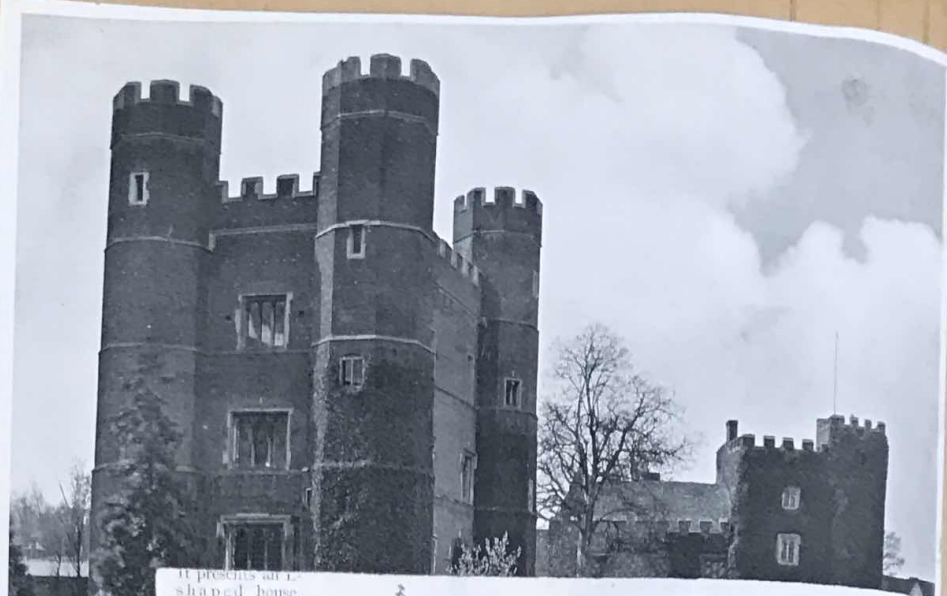
THE CHOIR AND STALLS.



THE SOUTH AISLE AT CULLOMPTON CHURCH.



"COUNTRY LIFE."



Copyright.

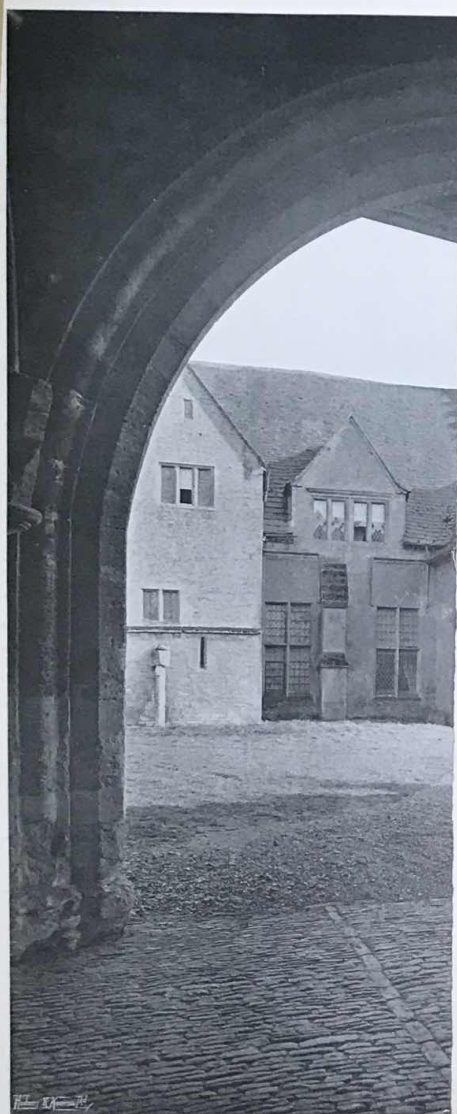
It presents an L-shaped house, backing to the north on to a great fish-pond (Fig. 2), while to the south it occupies two sides of an ample fore-court which was entered through the archway of a fine gate-house with octagon turrets. The house does not give the impression of being much earlier than the structure of Benthall, as illustrated last week. The one original cluster of chimney shafts that remains is almost identical in its grouping and mouldings with those at

Benthall. The form of fenestration is also similar, with the same plain chamfered section. The gable finials and drip-stone headings to the windows incline one to place it early in the reign of the Virgin Queen, but there is no trace of a survival of the characteristic features of her father's time such as we find at Plaish and which we should have looked for had it been built by Sir Robt. under her sister. The porch (Fig. 3), which breaks the line of the drip-stone of the adjoining window, must have been added a little later, even in the next reign, and is clearly by the same designer as the gate-house (Fig. 4), whereof decay, occupation as a cottage and association with pigsties have not destroyed the picturesqueness, although they have marred the proportions. It was a most shapely structure. Flanked by the three-storeyed turrets, the building, containing rooms above and below, was centrally pierced by a

below and between the windows of the turrets or towers the plainness of their windowless upper tier. Much the same are found at Conover, Shropshire's most recent Elizabethan stone-built house. Although Mabley tower is, like Broseley, industrial, yet both retain an old-world size and semblance, and the Court is as far from its tower as is Benthall Hall from Broseley. It lies alone with its old and extensive outbuildings and farmyard, with no smoky dinginess about its surface. The principal material is a fine ashlar stone quarried locally and varying in colour, through the presence of russet ironstone, but mellowed to a clean grey. Exceptional in this locality are the stone tiles of the roofing, which are not a local product. The country was early one of brick and baked tiles and these are likewise found in old buildings about Mabley Court.



THE OLD PORCH.



Copyright.

THE GATEHOUSE ARCH.



Copyright.

THE GATE-HOUSE.

"COUNTRY VILLAGE"



THE TERRACE STAIRWAY.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



IS AT GRANTHAM



WESTERN WING AND FORECOURT.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



OLD ENGLISH HOUSE IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE, ENG.
The house is at Weston and bears the date 1618. From a sketch by A. E. LOWES





Copyright

FROM THE OLD GARDEN ENCLOSURE.



CASEMENT WINDOWS IN SOUTH WRAXHALL MANOR HOUSE, WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND.

"COUNTRY LIFE"

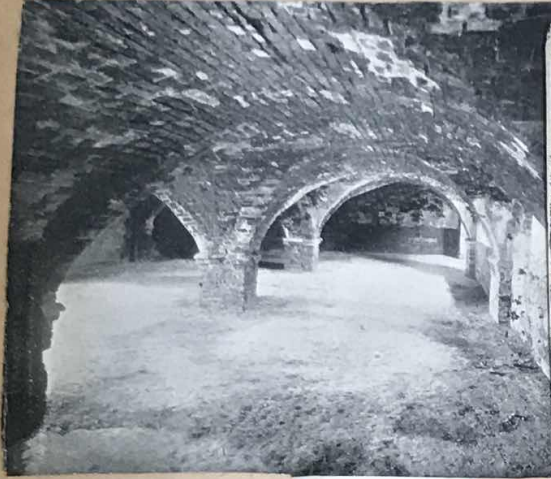




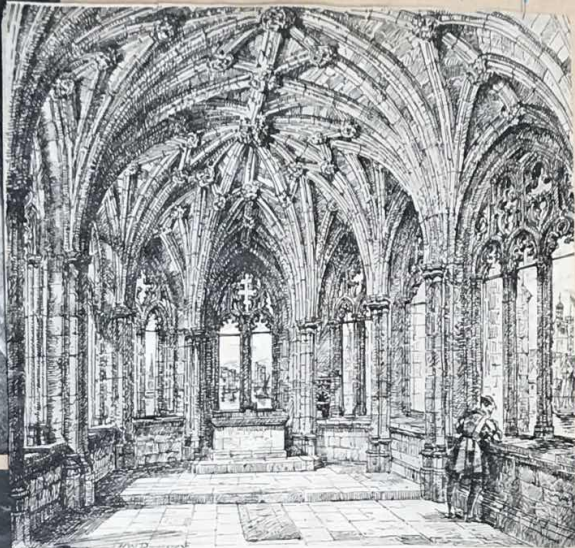
The Cherry Chess Room.



The Servants' Hall.



THE VAULTS.



The Tower Chapel of St. Thomas, burial-place of Peter of Colechurch.



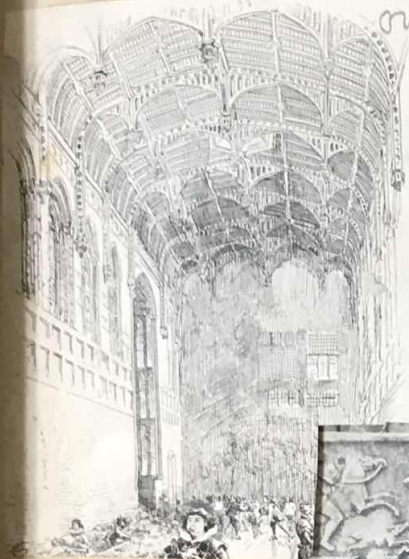
H. W. Taunt. THE OLD PART OF DUKE HUMPHREY'S LIBRARY.



BISHAM THE HALL



THE DRAWING-ROOM



ties, and exam-
into the pretens
of every man
bore a coat
arms. You
either entitled
you were not.
parade a shield
out a proper
was then much
a man should
pretend to be
Earl or a Duke
one wants a s
in these days
only necessary
invent one; or
Heralds' Col
will connect a
with some knig
family and so
fer a title: form
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vent or find a
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"COUNTRY LIFE"—OLD STYLE.



In the Crypt

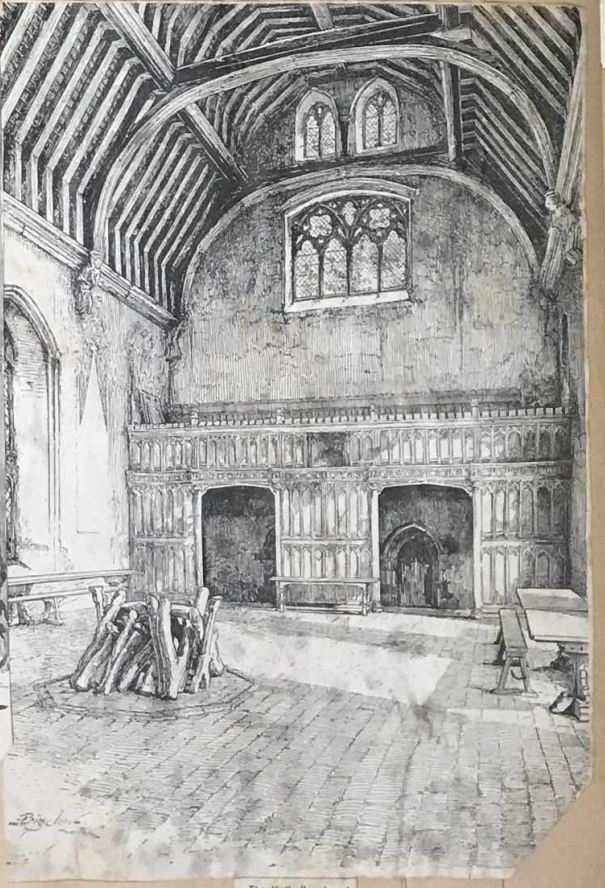


OF CROSBY HALL, CALLED THE COUNCIL-ROOM,
LOOKING EAST.



Interior of Westminster Hall.

where Parliament sat and where King Charles I. was tried and sentenced.



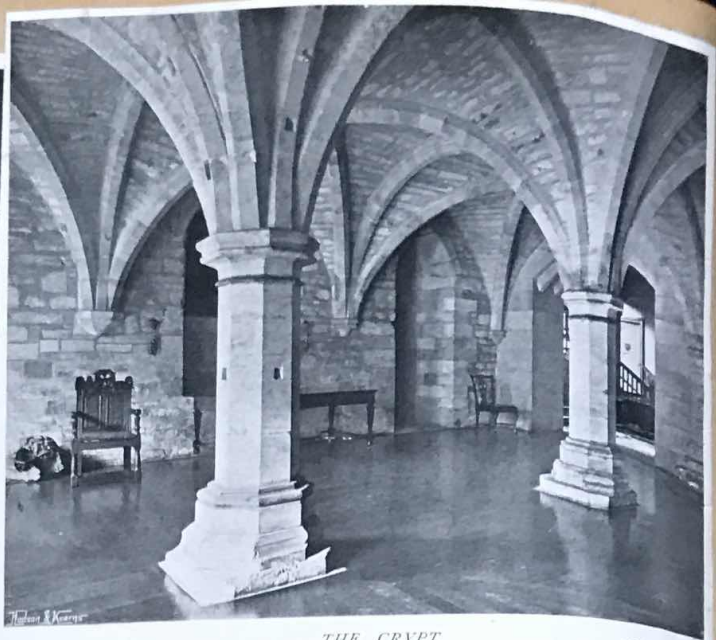
The Hall, Penhurst.



THE TORTURE DUNGEON, AS IT WAS IN THE 10TH CENTURY.



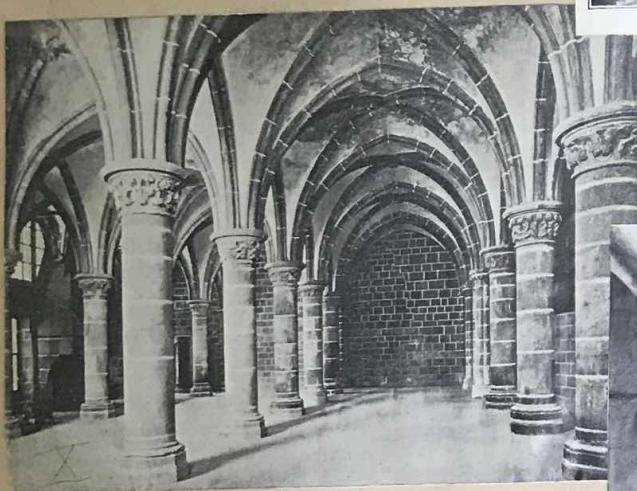
THE KITCHEN AND BUTTERY DOOR.



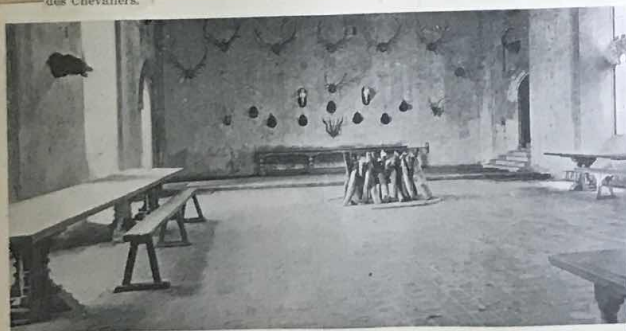
THE CRYPT.



THE HALL



des Chevalliers.



THE PRIMITIVE, MEDIAEVAL FIREPLACE

The only one remaining in England. In the hall of Penhurst Place, the Kentish seat of the Lord de l'Isle



ABINGDON: THE GALLERY, NEW INN.



Brighthelm. ONWARD, STILL HIGHER.



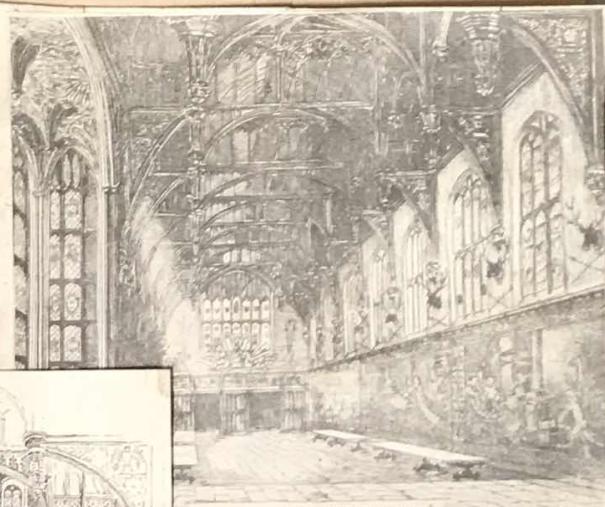
Copyright, 1914, by C. Spaight, London

THE INTERIOR OF THE GREAT HALL

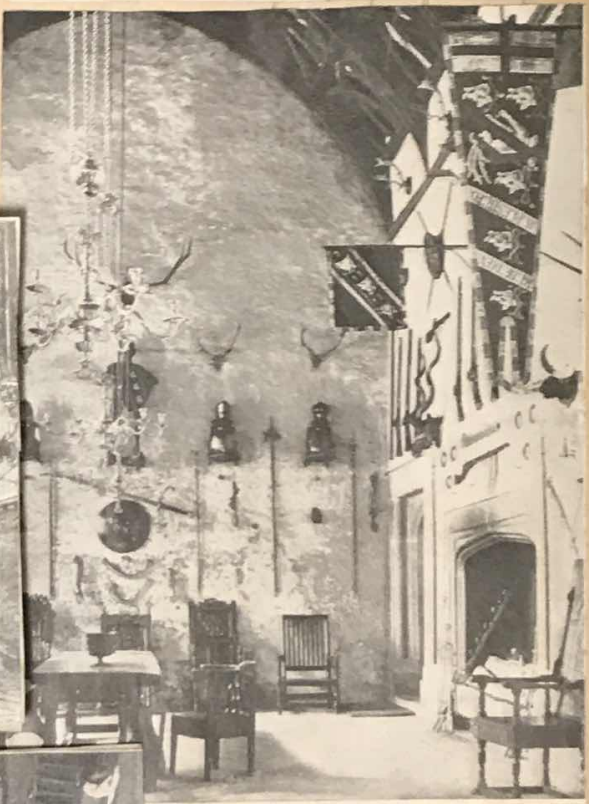
A superb and lofty room with arched ceiling, fine old pictures and luxurious modern furn



A Corner of the Crypt



THE GREAT HALL, HAMPTON COURT



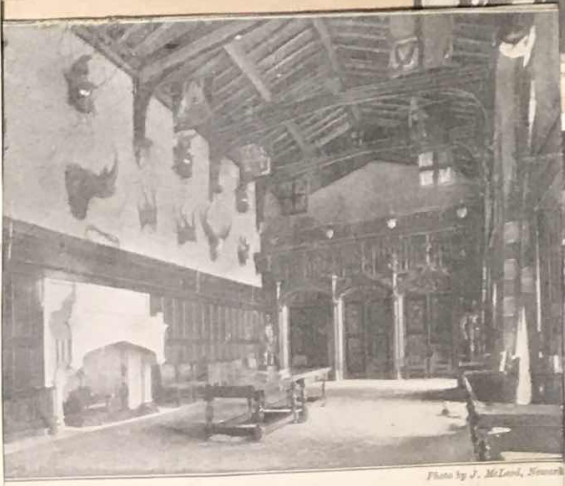
THE HALL, COTTRELL, SHOWING FIREPLACE

G. F. PUTNAM'S BOOKS



The Great Hall, Hampton Court

At this scene the main dinner was given for the Potentates



NEWSTEAD ABBEY: BANQUETING HALL

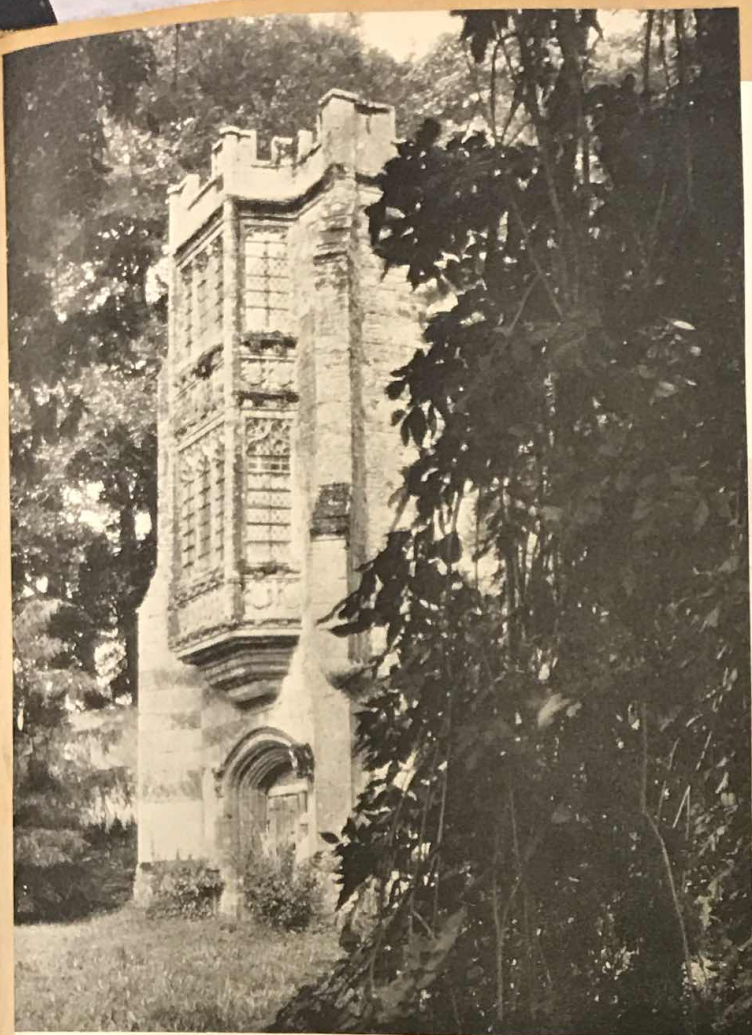
Photo by J. McLeod, Newark



THE BANQUETING HALL IN THE CASTLE



Great Hall



THE OLD GATE TOWER, BENEDICTINE ABBEY, CERNE ABBAS



CROOKSTON CASTLE, NEAR PAISLEY
BY HENRY BRIGHT, 1840

Printed in England.
J. & J. B. B. B. B.



SEEING THE TOWER OF LONDON FROM THE AIR, WITHOUT BY-YOUR-LEAVE OF THE BEEF-EATERS

Photograph from "Topical," © Central Aerophoto Co., Ltd.



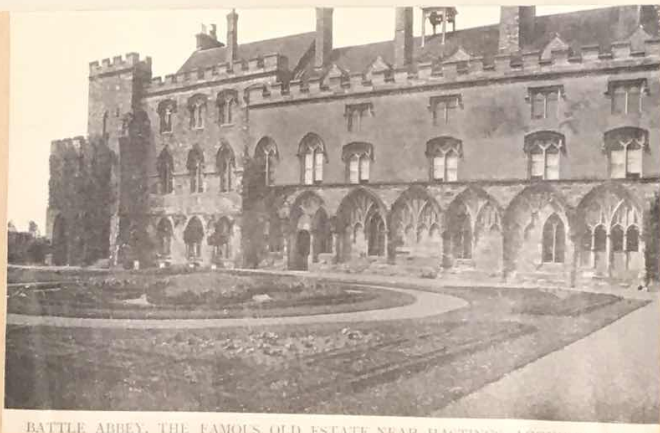
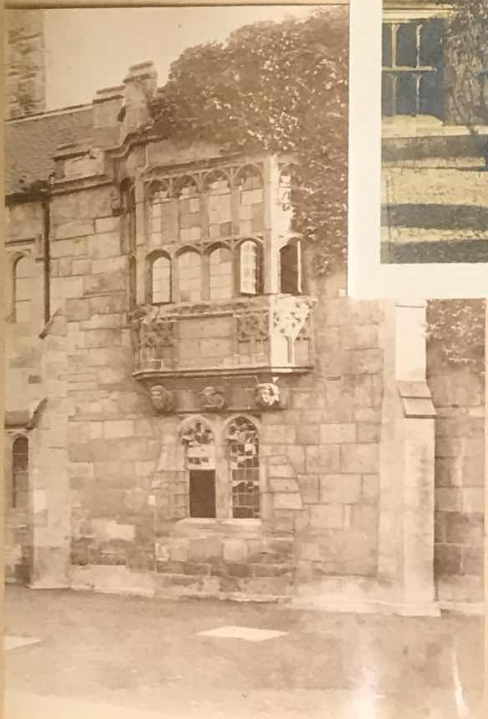
W. H. The Palace



N.P. 2572 Wells The Prince and Bishop



DETAIL OF CHRIST CHURCH GATE, CANTERBURY, ENGLAND.



BATTLE ABBEY, THE FAMOUS OLD ESTATE NEAR HASTINGS, ACQUIRED BY MR



Colegio de Cristo y Catedral de Oxford

(Fot. Davies Series)



THE CHAIN GATE, ENTRANCE TO CLOSE, 1824



© Donald McLesch

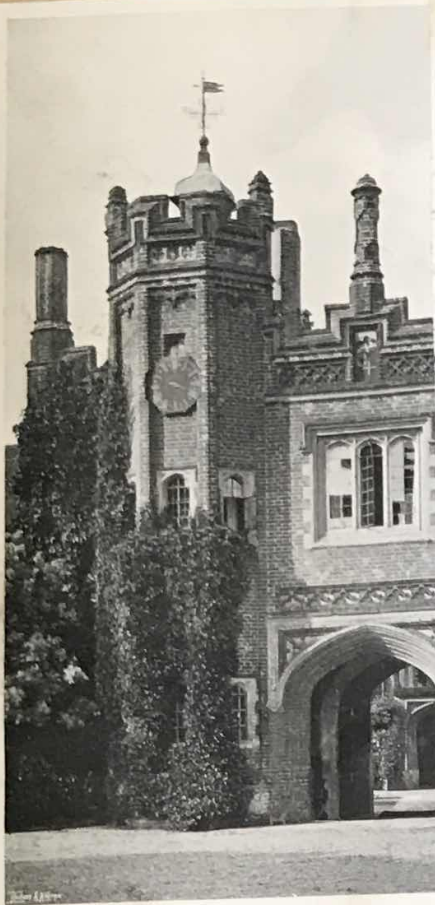
ST. MARY'S SPIRE RISES BEYOND THE MAIN FRONT OF ALL SOULS COLLEGE

History and the law are subjects of special emphasis at All Souls. The college is well endowed and is devoted almost entirely to graduate and research work (see, also, illustrations,

of the church was approaching, the verger, seeing that I was greatly interested in the building, offered to take me up to the triforium and over the roof. I gladly accepted his proposal, and accompanied him through wonderful storerooms filled with architectural fragments, through narrow, low doorways, and under the broad sweep of buttresses. While so engaged we heard the workmen who had been busy with some restorations in the triforium, leave the building, but paid little attention, until, on descending the circular stone staircase, found that the door at the exit was locked. The workmen had not known that anyone was in the building and had unconsciously made us prisoners! The key to the door they had hung in its accustomed place on the pier at the foot of the stairway, but at the other side of the door. There seemed no way for



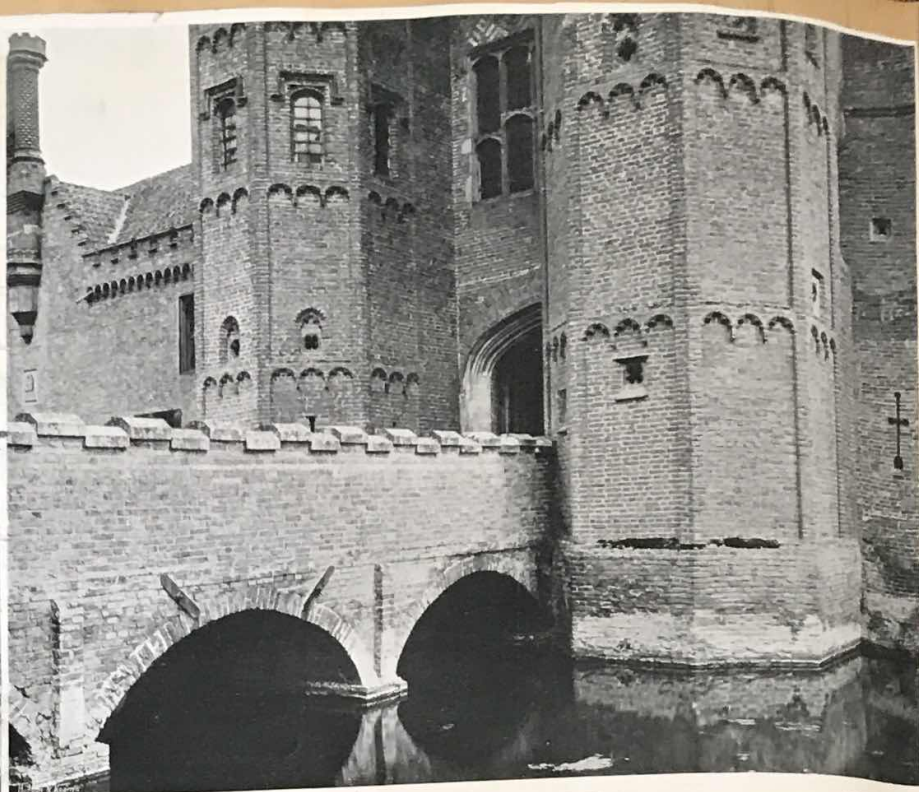
DETAIL OF "THE GREAT GATE," TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND



THE TOWERS.

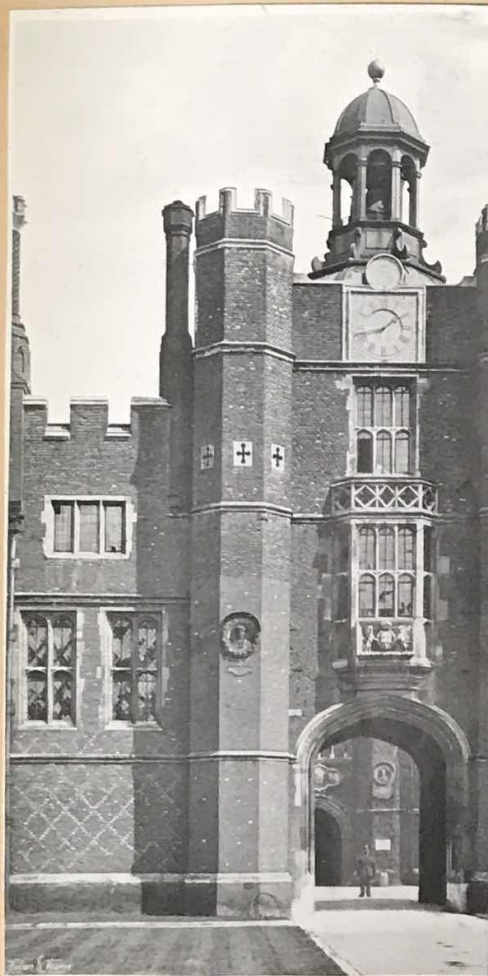
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"COUNTRY LIFE."



THE ONLY ENTRANCE.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



THE CLOCK TOWER.



THE RAISED WALK ALONG THE SOUTH WALL.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



"BRIDGE OF SIGHS," ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

person I met was a shipboard acquaintance, whom I had not seen during the nine months I had been in Europe. And the queerest part of this meeting was that this gentleman, having been in Europe all that time, was leaving for Liverpool in a few hours to take his passage homeward. So, as fellow-countrymen in a strange land, we at once joined forces and together set out to explore the town.

The interest in Ely—aside from its story—centers in the cathedral. There is very little else in the town worthy of notice. But the cathedral in itself makes up to us for the paucity of other considerations. It is built on the site formerly occupied by the city of St. Etheldreda, founded in 673 A. D., and is one of the largest and most varied in England. Its measurements are: Length, 520 feet; width, 77 feet; length of transepts, 178 feet; height of nave, 62 feet; height of choir, 70 feet.

The first work on the present building was done back to 1083. The last work was done in 1847 when the entire building was restored under the supervision of Sir Gilbert Scott.

But the crowning beauty of the cathedral of Ely is its famous Octagon, built 1322-28, following the fall of the central tower. Through its beauty and the genius displayed in its construction, it has immortalized the name of its creator—Alan de Walsingham.

The western tower on the exterior at once attracts attention. It does not look as if intended for a church, but rather as if for a fortress. The heavy effect of this Norman Transition piece of work is relieved to a certain extent by the turrets and the octagonal capping which were added during the Decorated period. The Octagon dominates the whole building from every point of view.

The nave of Ely cathedral is a splendid piece of late Norman work. The ceiling—now pitched—was originally flat, but the construction of the Octagon necessitated this change. The painted decoration that



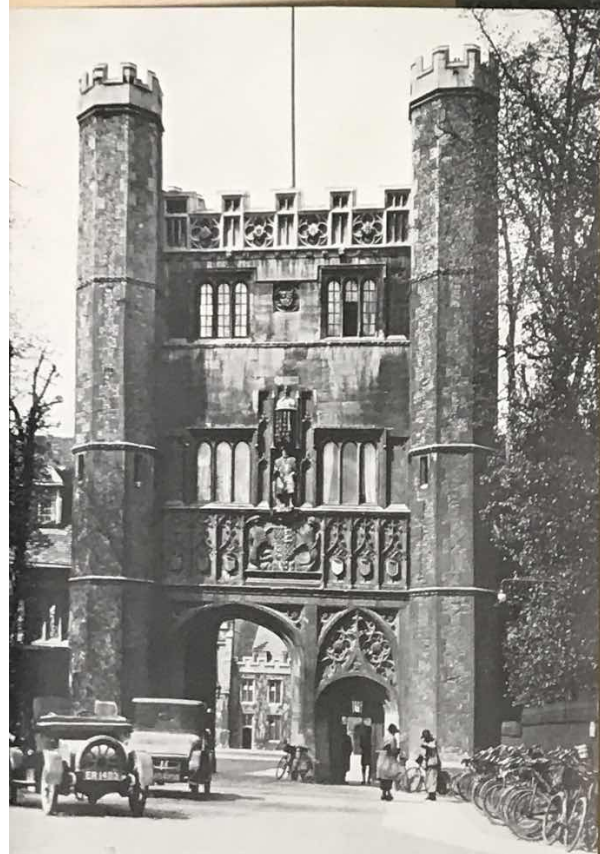
DETAIL OF PARAPET FROM GREAT GATE, TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.



THE BISHOP'S EYE.

MARNEY TOWER, KELVEDON, ESSEX.

MARKS TEY JUNCTION, SEVEN MILES FROM COLCHESTER.



STATELY KING'S GATEWAY GIVES ENTRANCE TO TRINITY COLLEGE

© Donald McLeish

The lower half of the portal dates from the time of Edward IV, the upper from that of Henry VIII, whose stone image stands guard on its outer side. Trinity, the largest college in England, was founded by Bluff King Hal in 1534 by the amalgamation of several earlier units. King's College (see illustration, page 607), it is a part of Cambridge University. Note the number of bicycles parked at the right.

LAYER MARNEY TOWER, NEAR KELVEDON, ESSEX.

FIVE MILES FROM MARKS TEY JUNCTION, SEVEN MILES FROM COLCHESTER.





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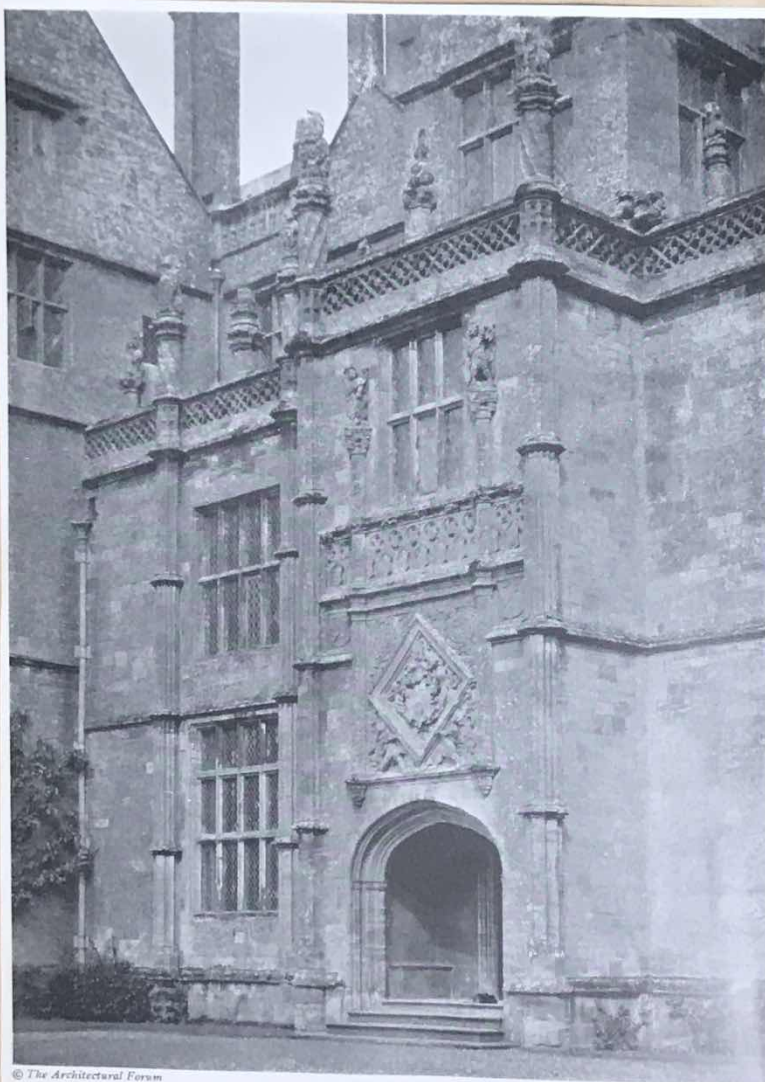
THE SOUTH FRONT.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



© The Architectural Forum

PORTION OF GARDEN FACADE, BRYMPTON D'EVERCY
Built About 1250

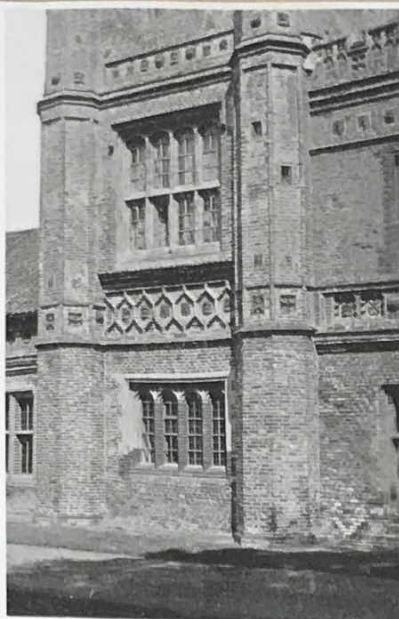


© The Architectural Forum

MONTACUTE HOUSE, HOME OF LORD CURZON
Begun 1281; Completed 1302



2. End of Rectory, Great Snoring, Norfolk. The bricks are a soft red, diapered in purple. The terra-cotta ornament and gray plaster are used with the brickwork



3. East Barsham Hall, Norfolk. Detail of bay at base of main tower. The terra-cotta plaques appear against a background of dull-red bricks, diapered in deep purple



R. Harmer Smith
TRINITY CHURCH
CAMBRIDGE

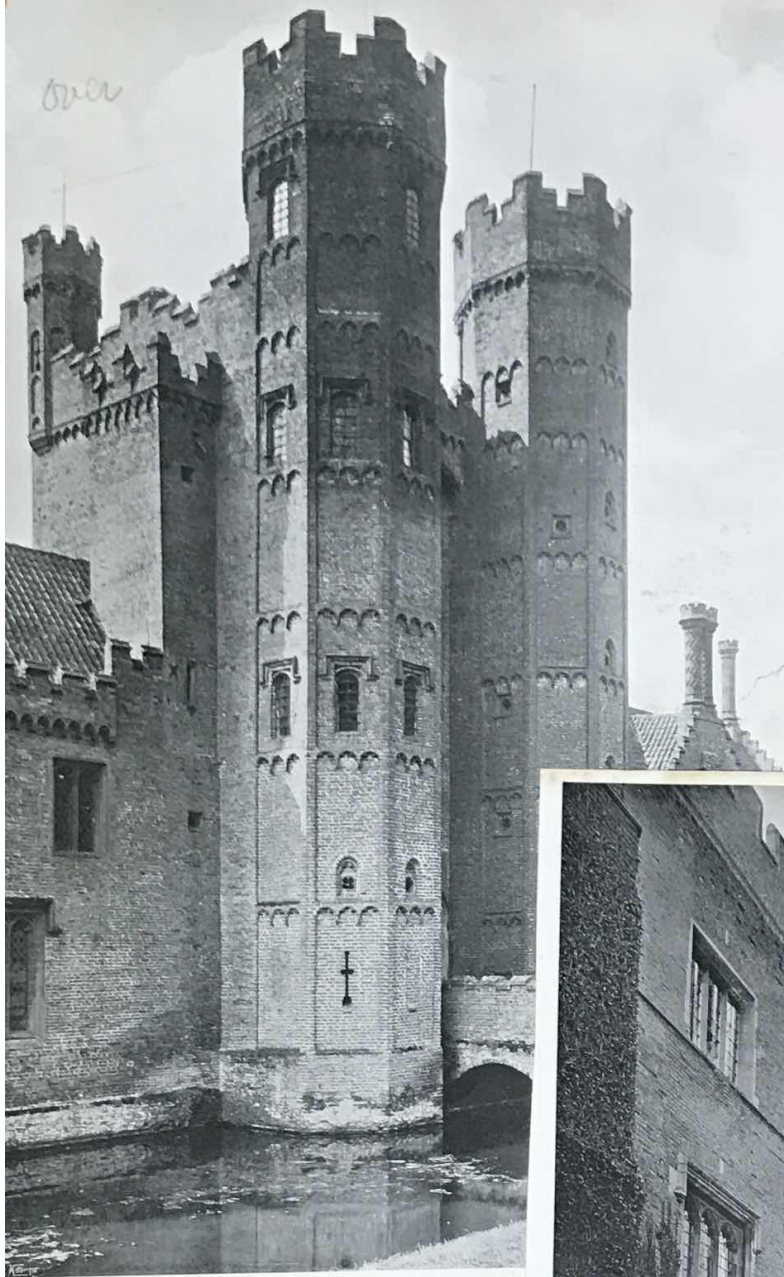
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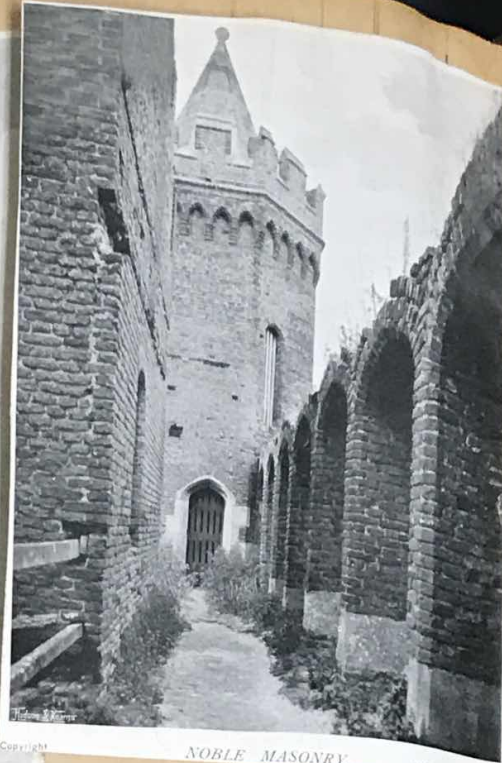
Litho'd by Oliver & Boyd

ST. JAMES'S PALACE
London

FROM A PENCIL SKETCH BY R. HARMER SMITH
Reproduced at exact original size.



OXBURGH.



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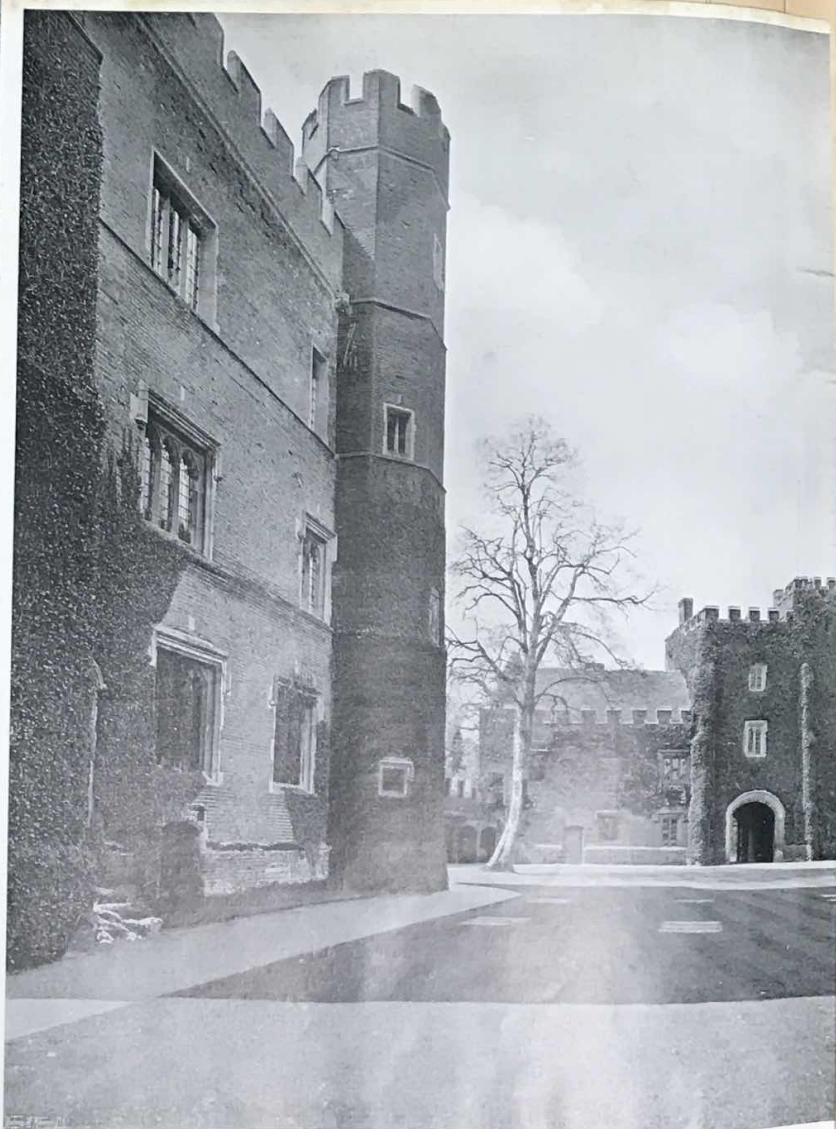
NOBLE MASONRY.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



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FROM THE WEST CORNER.



Copyright.

LOOKING WEST.

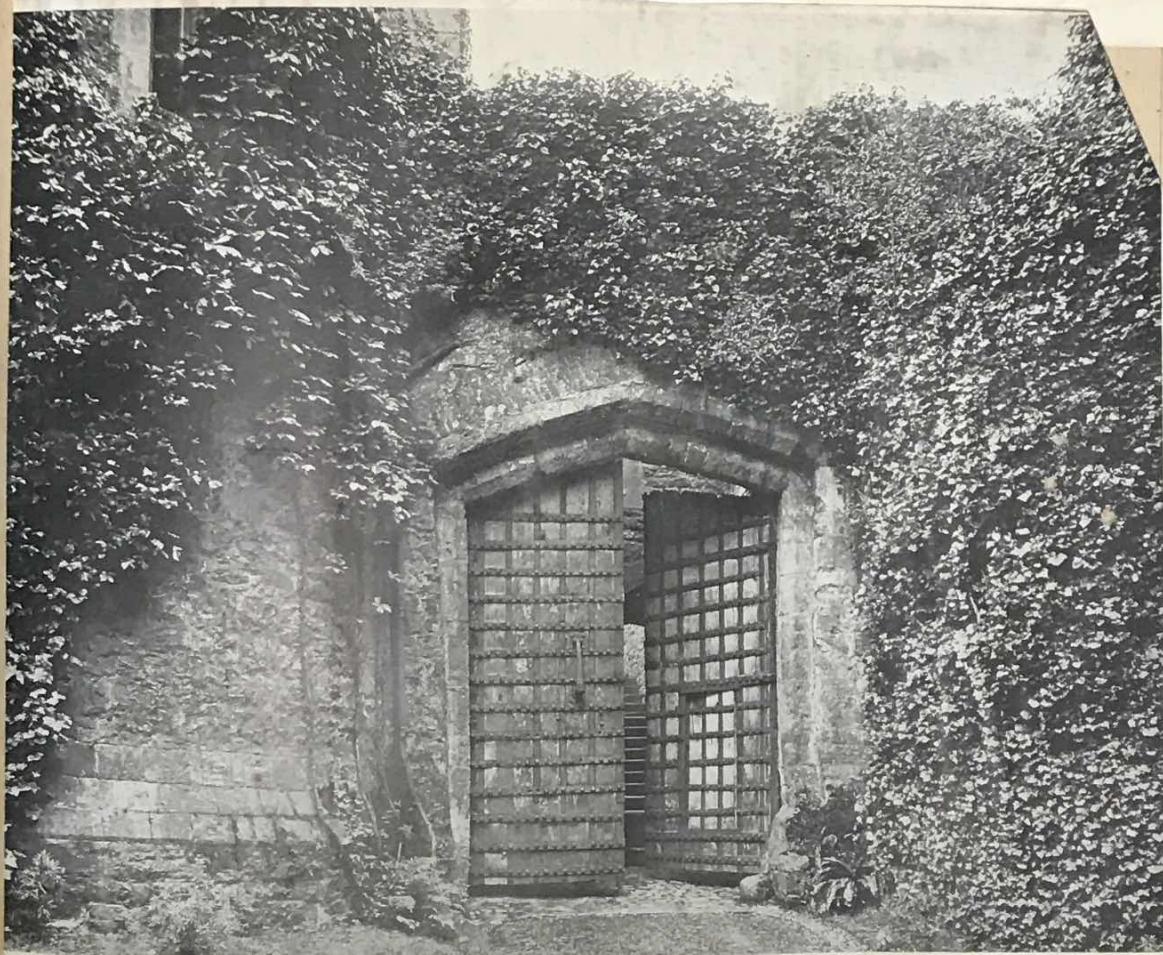
"COUNTRY

"COUNTRY LIFE"



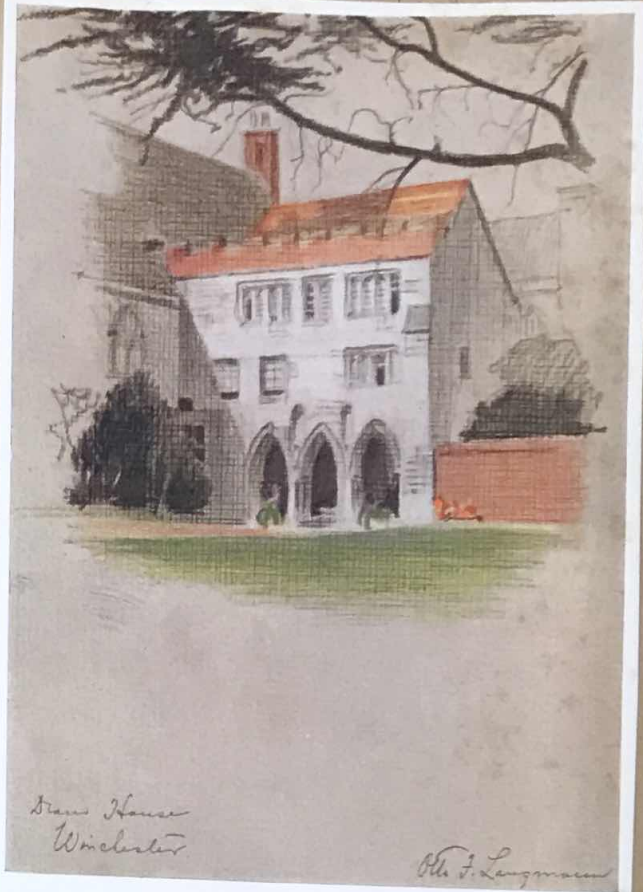
SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES

Photo: W. A. Mansell and Co.

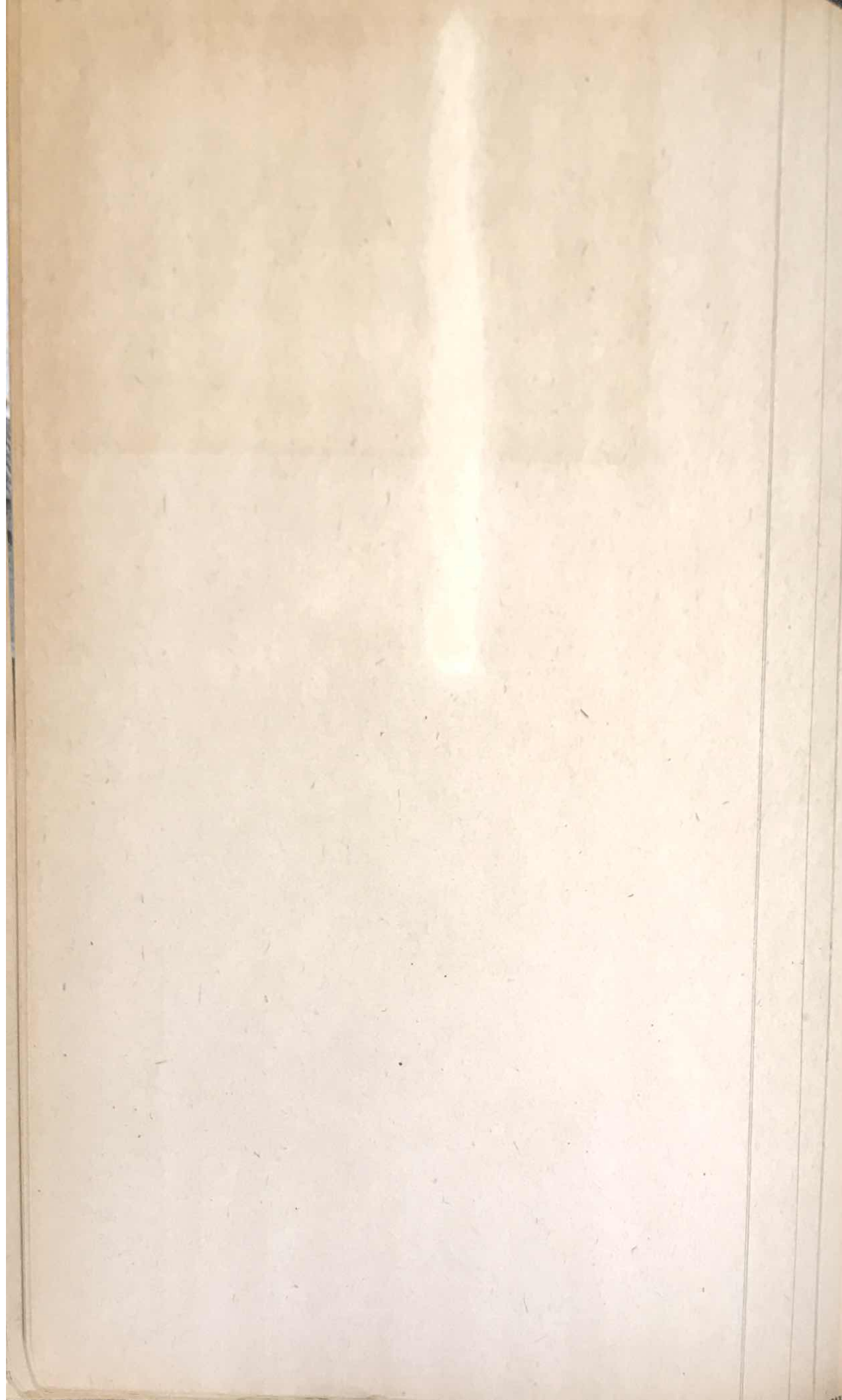


THE OLD GATE OF THE KEEP.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



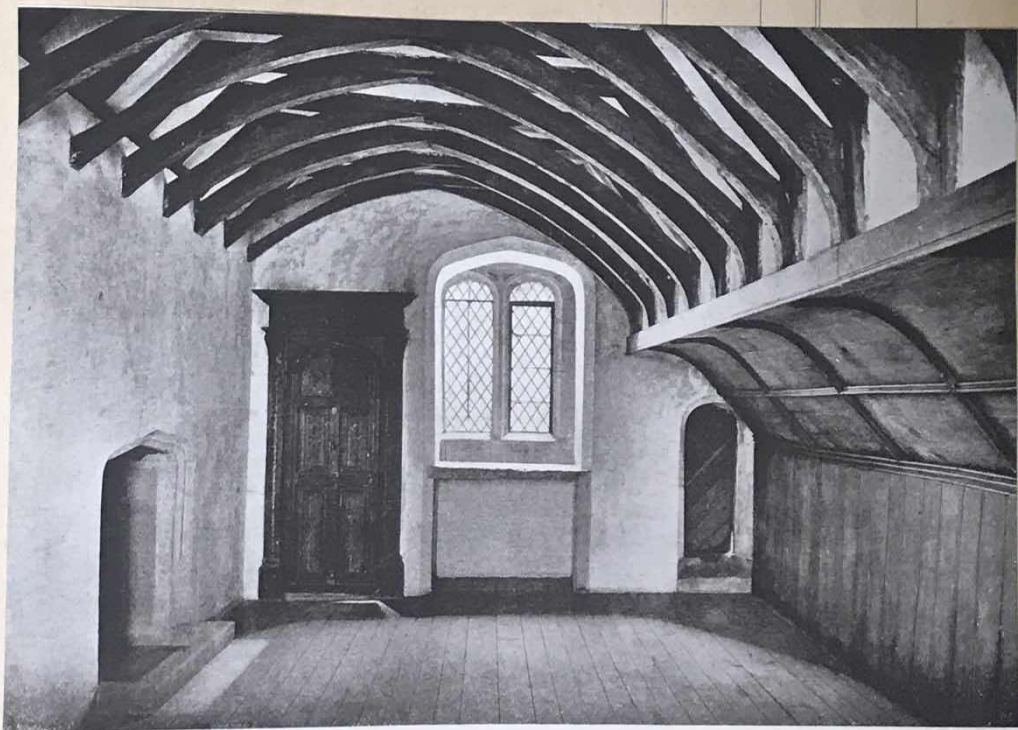
THE DEANERY, WINCHESTER



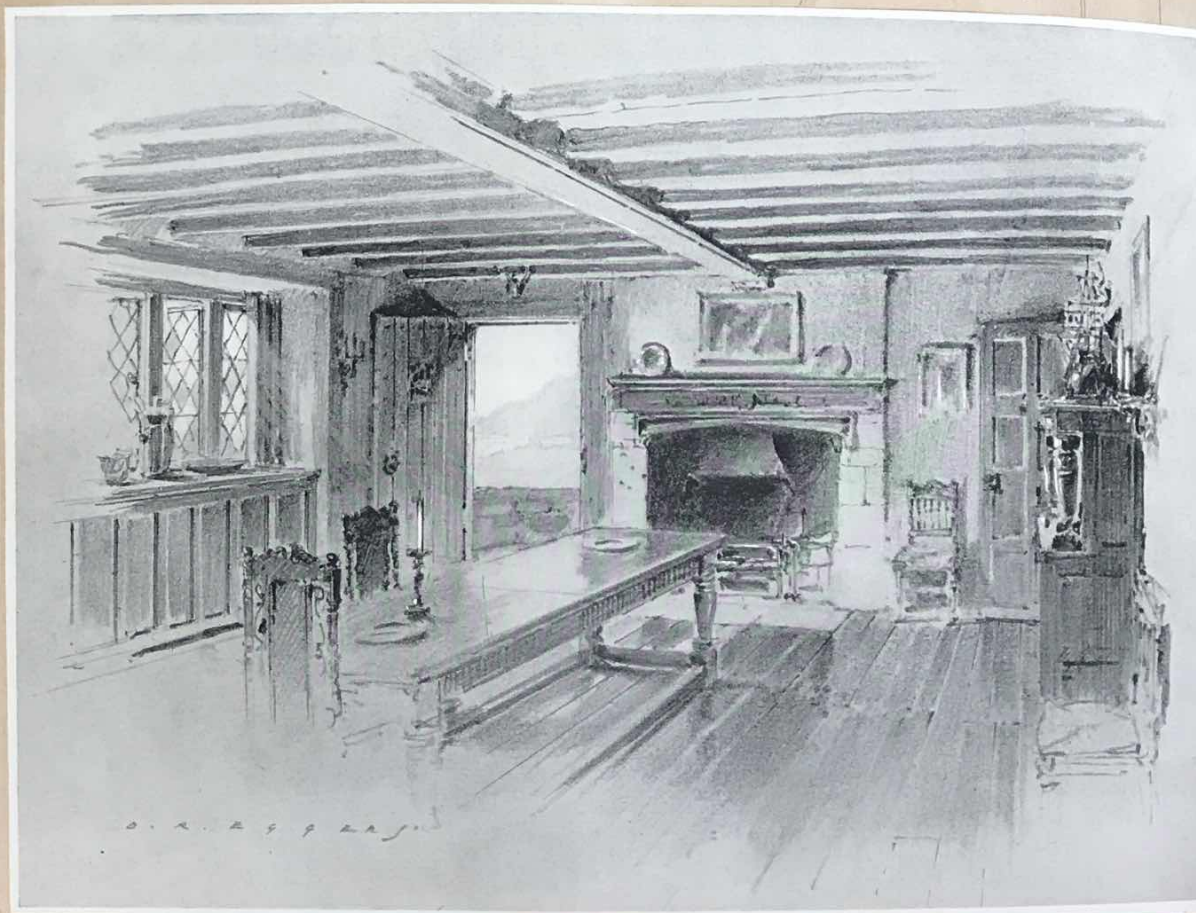


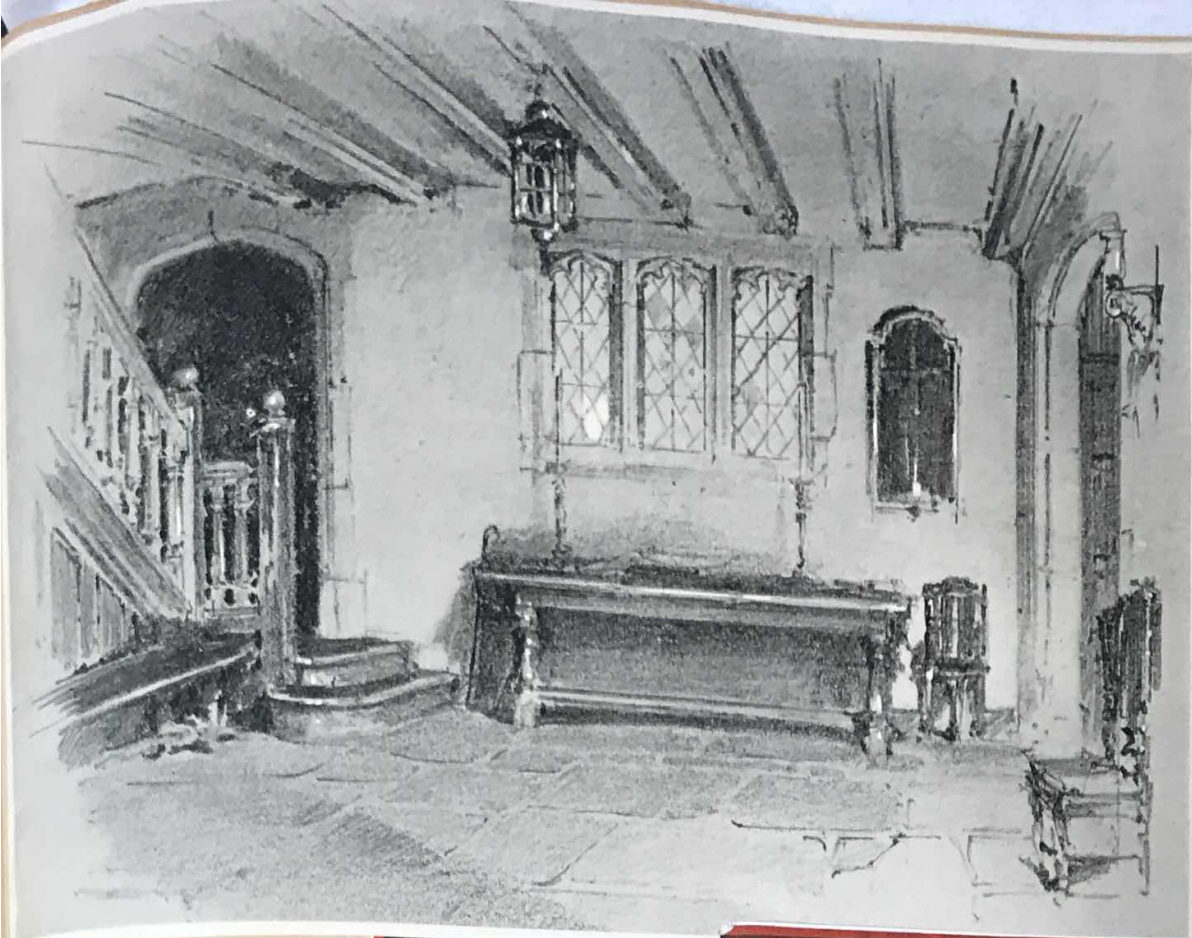


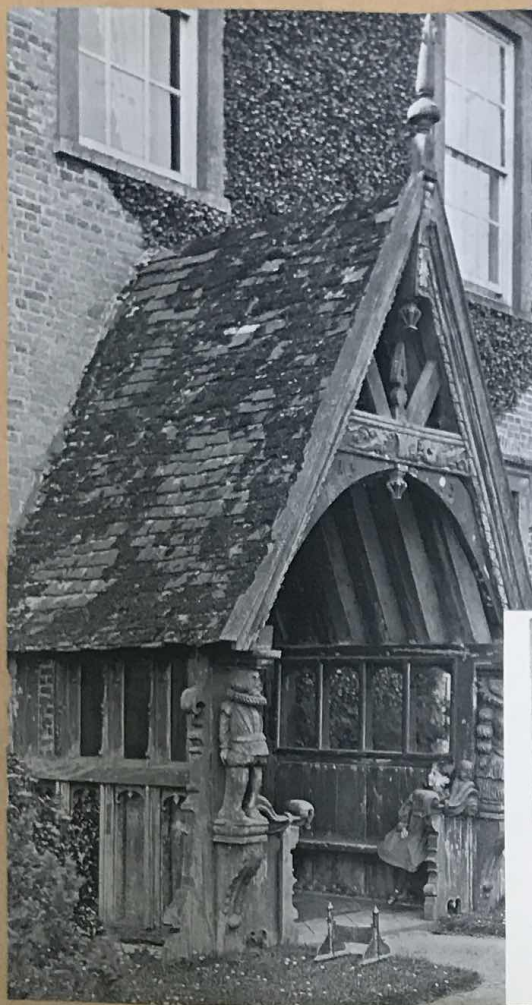
The Architectural Record May, 1926
 PLATE III. SHOWING THE ROOF CONSTRUCTION OF THE OLD HINGHAM
 MEETING HOUSE, 1681
 From "Homes of Our Ancestors, as shown in the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art"



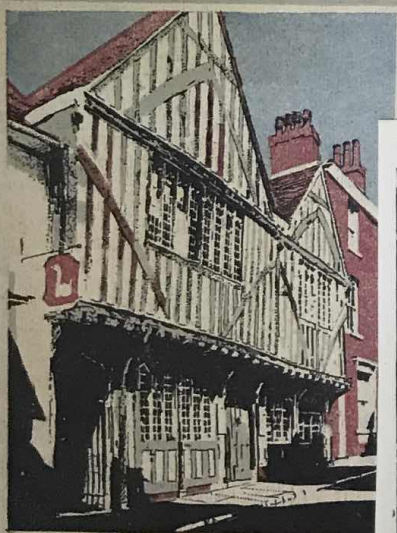
INTERIOR OF THE UPPER CHAPEL OR PRIEST'S ROOM, COMPTON WYNYATES, WARWICKSHIRE
 From "English Homes," by H. Avray Tipping, M. A., F. S. A. Courtesy of the Publishers, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York



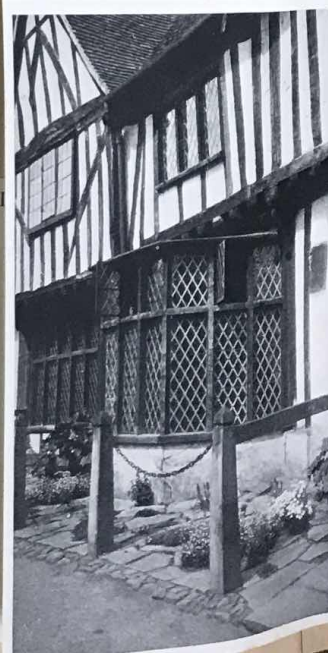




ALM HOUSE, CHURCHGATE STREET, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTFORD



PRIOR'S HOUSE, CROWLEY, SUSSEX





ECTURE

April, 1927



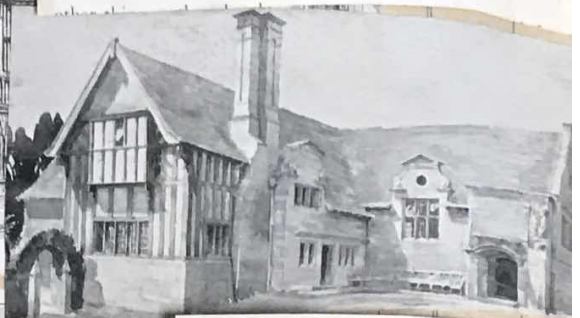
NORTH CHURCH. FROM HERTFORD TO WENDOVER



ST. CATHARINE'S CHAPEL



SWAYLANDS, PENSURST, KENT



WHITAKER WRIGHT'S £500,000 MANSION UNDER THE HAMMER
A CORNER OF LEA PARK.

Messrs. Hampton, the well-known auctioneers, will bring Whitaker Wright's mansion under the hammer on the 26th of this month. The mansion, which is valued at the sum of £500,000, is stated to be suitable for a country house.



The John Harvard House at Stratford, with Carved Beams

many houses clustered closely as he does in the one standing by itself in some out of the way corner of the land.

The use of carving on the half-timbered house is most interesting, possibly because of its appropriateness to the whole. In the John Harvard house in Stratford one finds a most carefully planned and beautifully executed design. Every single beam on the front of the house is cut in a pattern, and the ends of the beams which protrude in front



F. Frith & Co. ANCIENT TIMBERED HOUSE, GOUDHURST.



Old House at Warwick



Mrs. Delves Broughton. BUILT OF WOOD AND PLASTER.

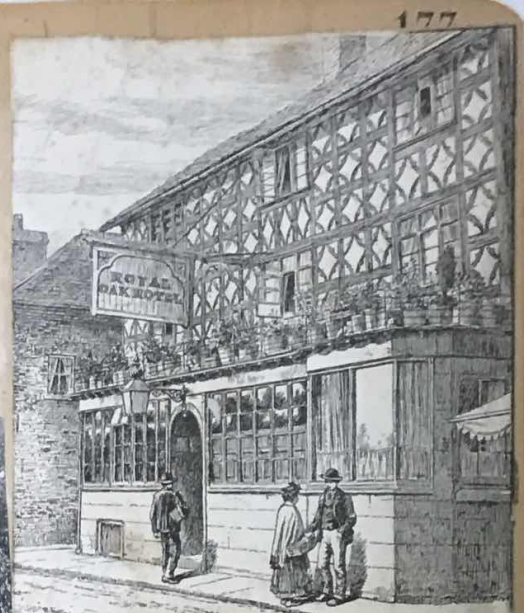




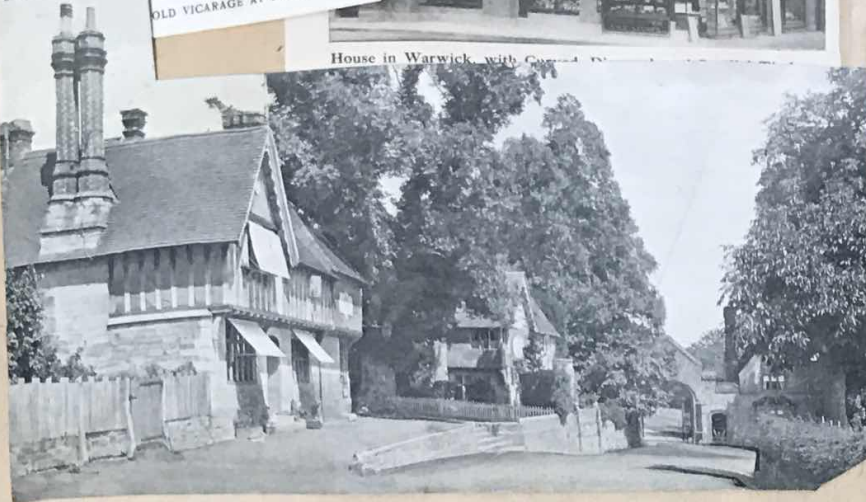
OLD VICARAGE AT EVANSHAM



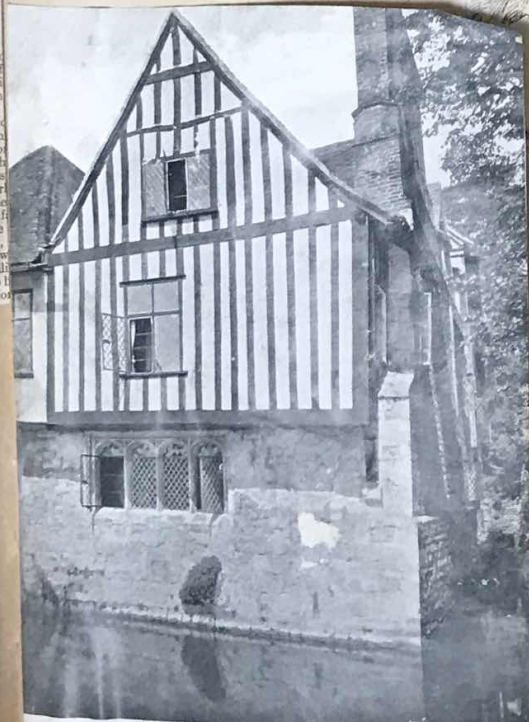
House in Warwick, with Gabled Roof



The Old Oak Inn, Tenbury



IN NORMANDY



IGHTHAM MOTE: THE OLDEST GABLE





THE ENTRANCE.



AN OLD HOUSE AT SELLINGE

The flower garden separated by a stream from the kitchen garden and orchard



A BACK GARDEN



A ROADSIDE COTTAGE AT PULBOROUGH



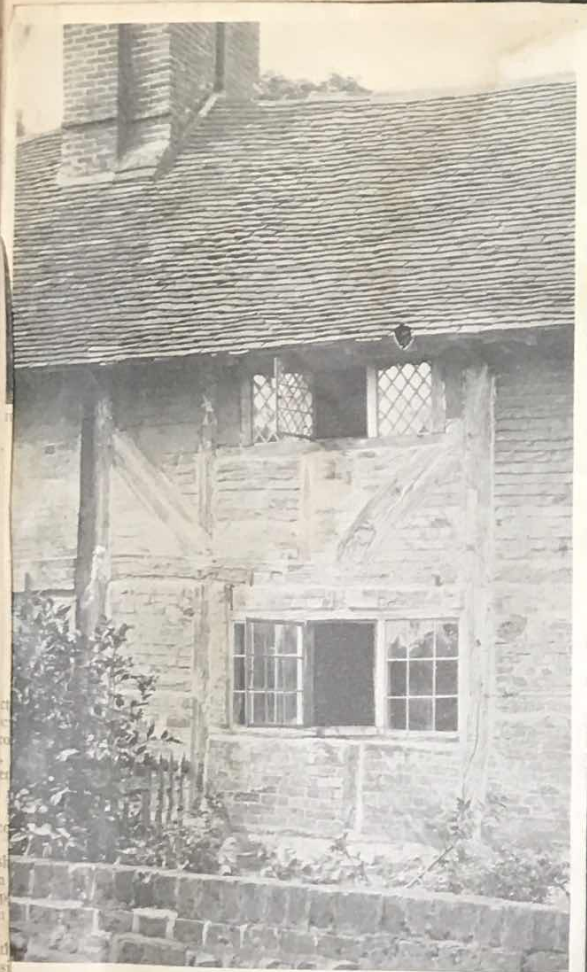
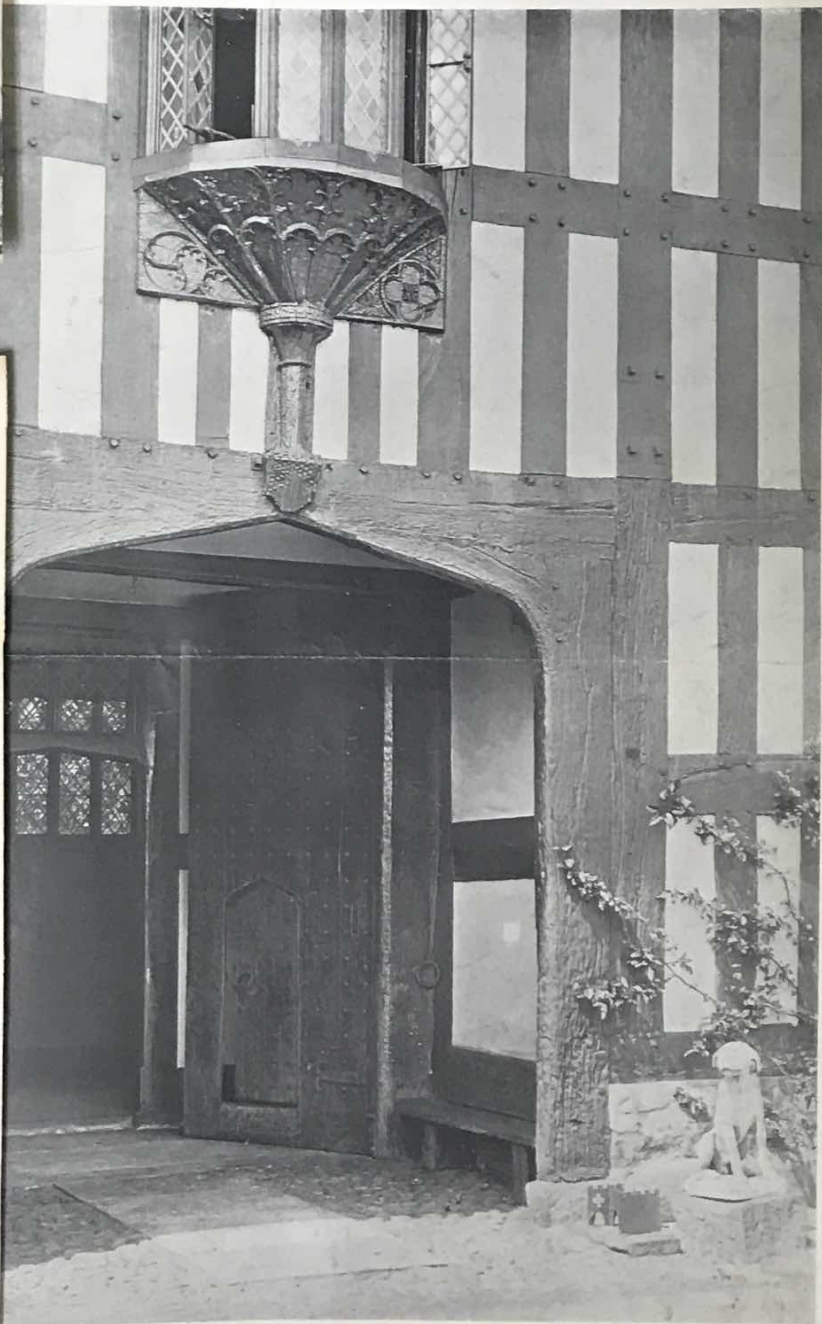
THE PORCH



as from the Baptistry of Canterbury Cathedral that this porch was adapted; the gable from Tudor houses



THE JOHN HARVARD HOUSE AT STRATFORD
Purchased by Mr. Nelson Morris of Chicago for the use of American Tourists



DETAIL OF COTTAGE, EAST CLANDON, ENGLAND.
H. S. GOODHART-RENDEL, ARCHITECT.

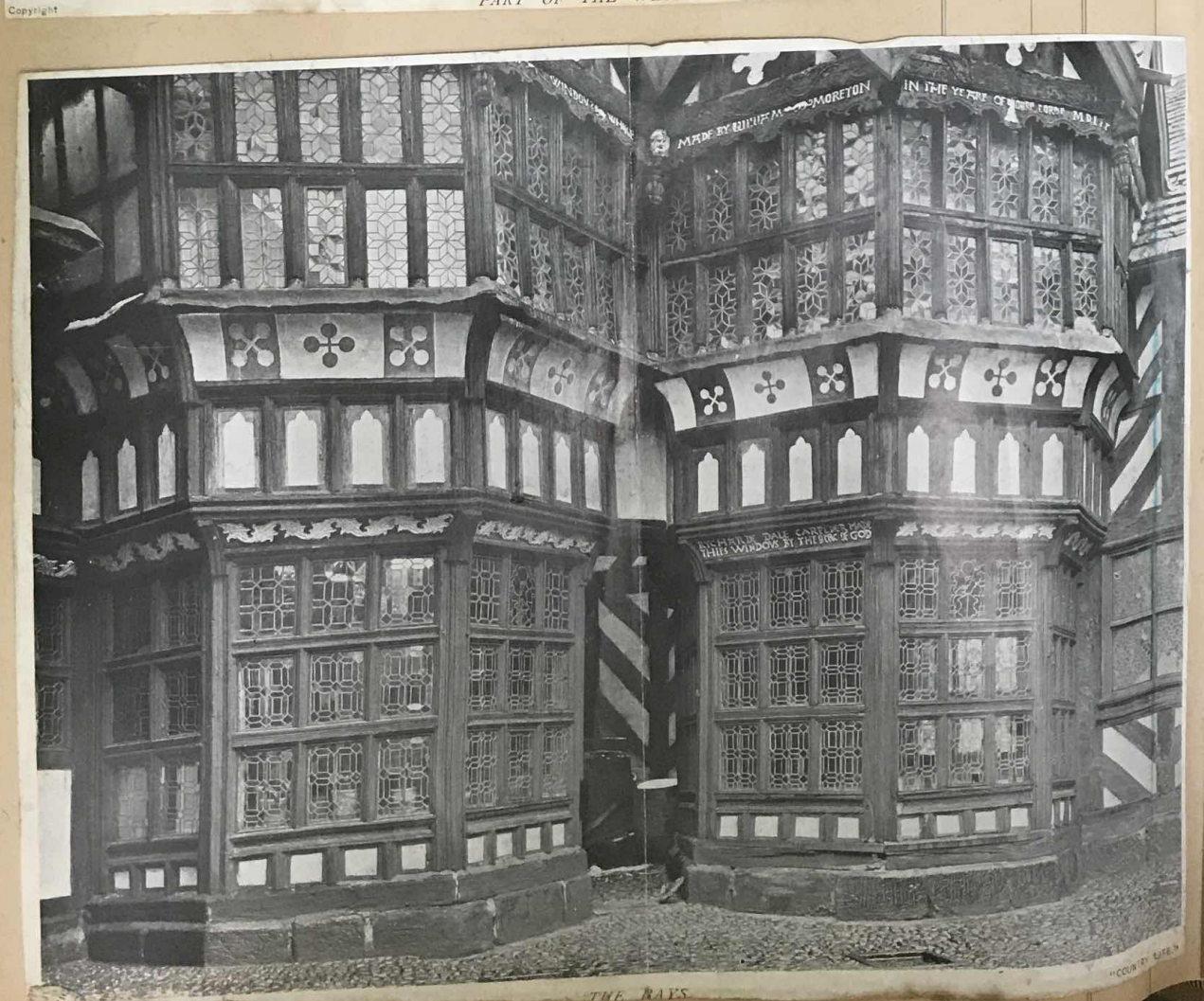
AGECROFT: THE ANCIENT ENTRANCE.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



PART OF THE WEST FRONT.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



THE BAYS

"COUNTRY LIFE."



Oven



THE NORTH WEST FRONT.



Copyright

THE ENTRANCE.

"COUNTRY LIFE"



CASTGATE HOUSE,

Copyright

THE HALL, THE BRIDGE, AND THE MOAT.

"COUNTRY LIFE"



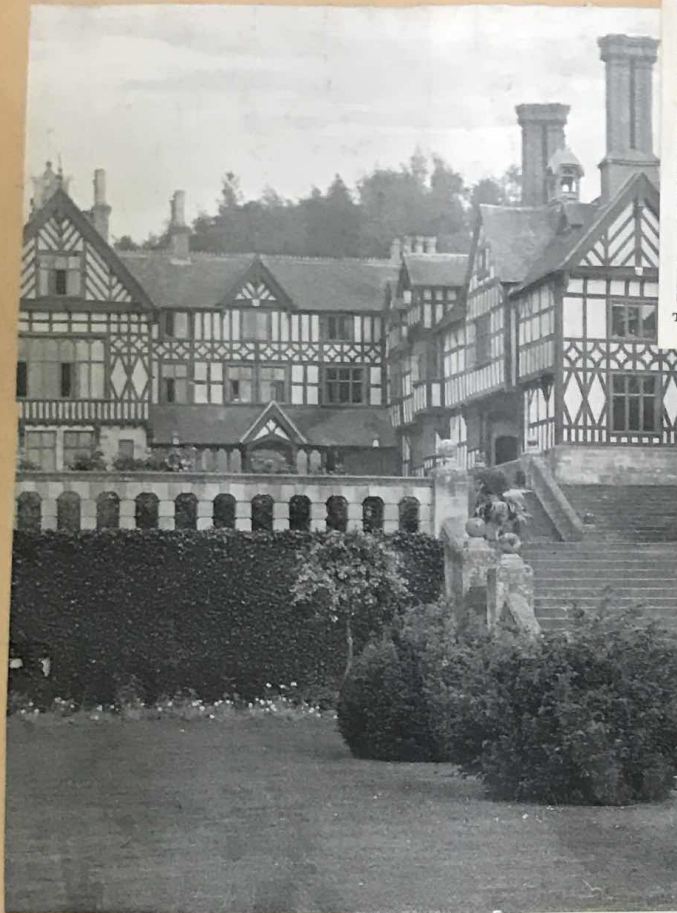
GARDENS OLD AND NEW.—ROUS LENCH COURT FROM THE NORTH.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



SOUTH FRONT IN THE QUADRANGLE

"COUNTRY LIFE."



—ROUS LENCH COURT: THE



The rambling Elizabethan houses of England are
ciated in America and to be adopted



AN OLD COTTAGE AT BORDEN, KENT



Copyright.

STOKESAY CASTLE.



OLD COTTAGE AT PRINCES RISBOROUGH, BUCKS



SERIES I.—OCKWELL'S, BERKS.

Ockwells is situated about a mile westward of the village of Bray, near Windsor. It was commenced by John Norreys, Esq., in the reign of Henry VI., and finished in that of his successor, Edward IV. It is a most interesting specimen of the half-timbered mansions of the period, and the most perfect of the few remaining; the gables in particular are very beautiful.

THE MANSIONS OF ENGLAND IN THE OLDEN TIME. JOSEPH NASH.



MME. DE NAVARRO (MARY ANDERSON) IN WORCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND



Copyright THE RECESSED CENTRE OF THE SOUTH FRONT. "COUNTRY LIFE."



AN OLD COTTAGE AT SWALLOWFIELD. "COUNTRY LIFE."



A HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE OF LAYCOCK



ST. WILLIAM'S COLLEGE.



Copyright THE VILLAGE POST OFFICE. "COUNTRY LIFE."





RUMWOOD COURT, LANGLEY
Garden Front Before Restoration

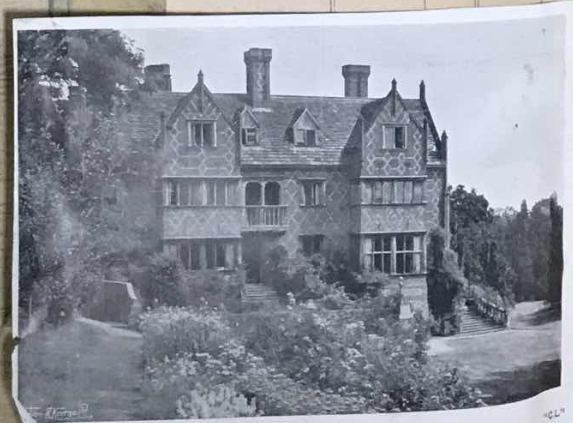


Copyright

THE FORMAL GARDEN.



JOHN MILTON'S COTTAGE AT CHALPORT ST. GILES—HERE THE PURITAN POET FINISHED
"PARADISE LOST" AND WROTE "PARADISE REGAINED"



WEST ELEVATION OF SHIPLAKE COURT.



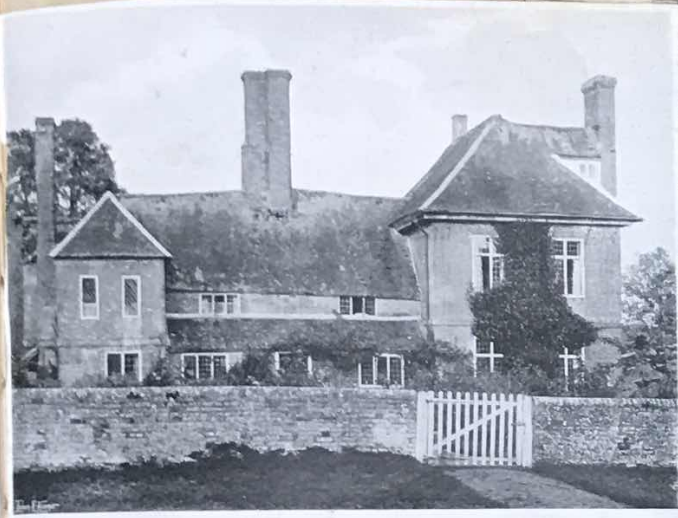


Season's Greetings

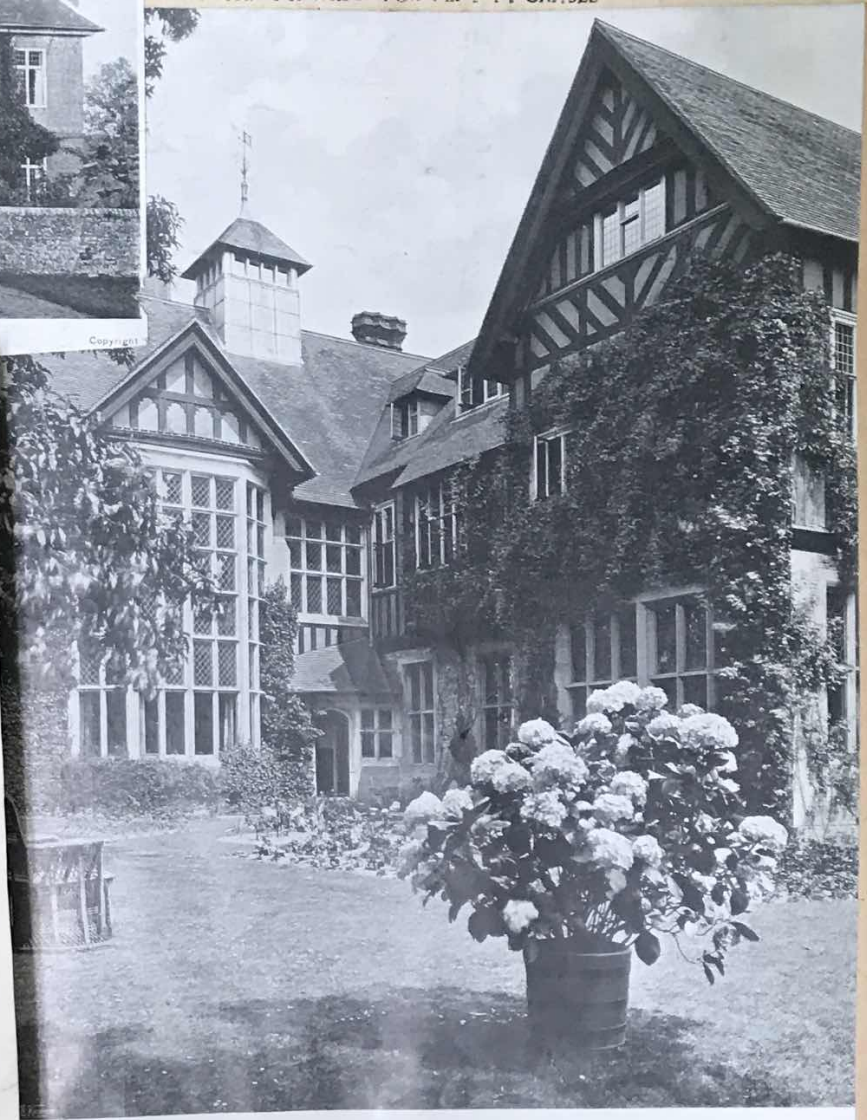


Willis Park and Hotel

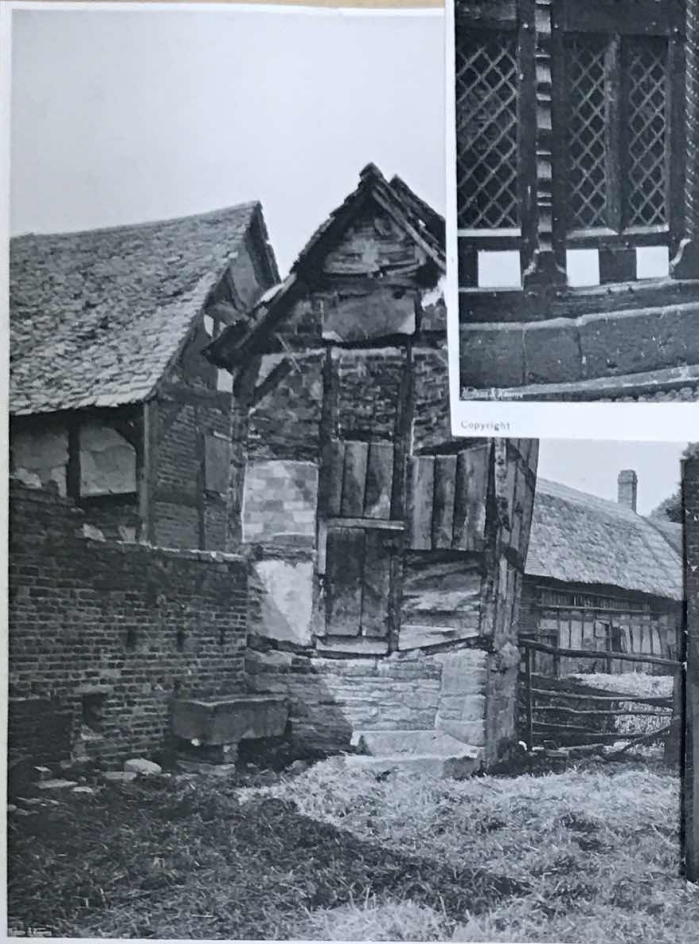
USE AT SAN FRANCISCO FOR MR. F. M. GAMBLE



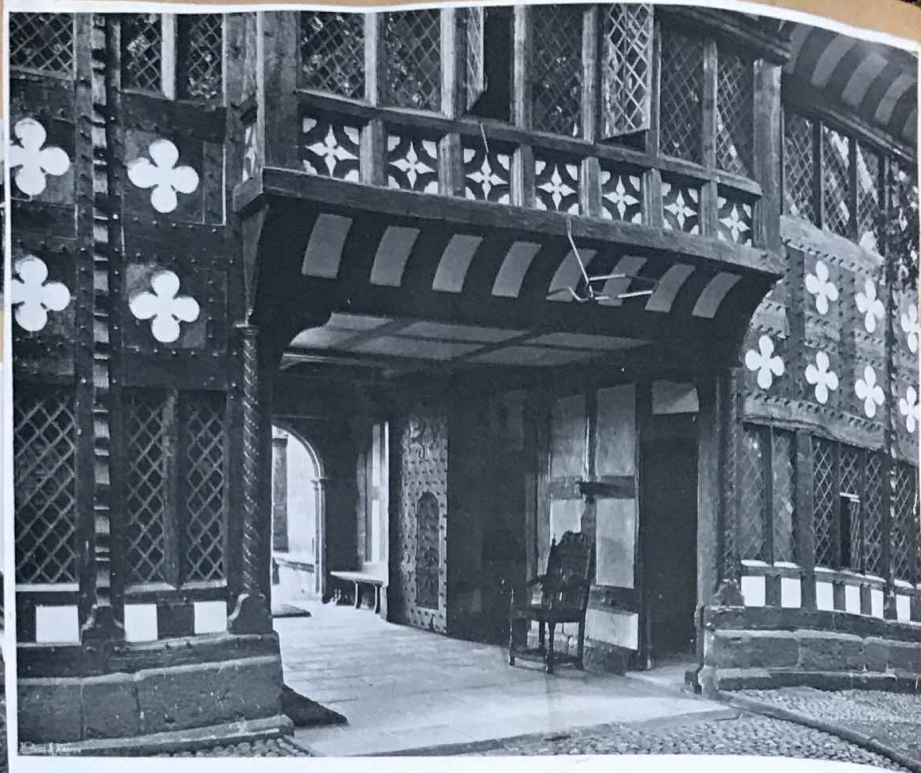
A RETREAT FROM TOWN.



THE WINDOWS OF THE GREAT HALL.



OLD DOVECOTE IN FARMYARD AT OFFENHAM.



Copyright

NORTH-EAST EXIT IN QUADRANGLE.

"COUNTRY LIFE"



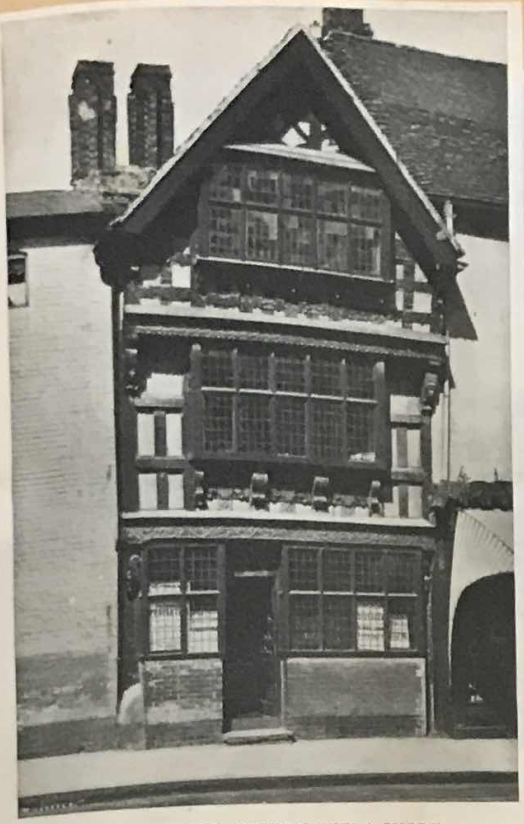
THE VILLAGE OF BRAY.



Copyright

CAPTAIN COVENTRY'S HOUSE, EARLS CROOME.





"THE HARVARD HOUSE IS NOW A SHOP"



MORETON OLD HALL.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



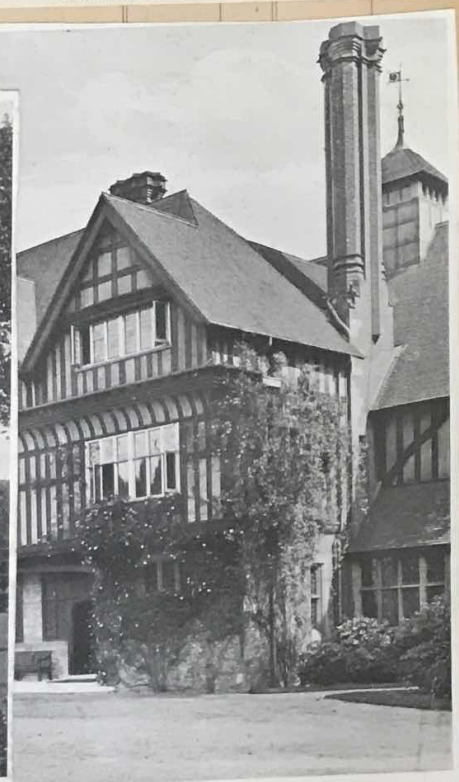
BURGK'S HOUSE AT THE LUND OPEN-AIR MUSEUM, SWEDEN



SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTH-PLACE



THE DAIRY—FRONT VIEW.



"COUNTRY LIFE" THE DAIRY—NORTH FACADE.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



Everything for "auld lang syne" from a smiling haunted chamber and a smuggler's covert does the M



HOUSES THAT ARE FAST DISAPPEARING BEFORE LONDON'S MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT



Copyright

THE COURTYARD, NORTH CORNER.



11.—THE KITCHEN (1530) AND THE KITCHEN TABLES (SEVENTEENTH CENTURY).

"COUNTRY LIFE."



Copyright

THE NORTH C



Copyright

THE WEST END.

"COUNTRY LIFE"



THE THIRD TERRACE.



TH WING.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



MODERN HOUSE AT LEIGH



"Pattenden" — Goudhurst



MARY ARDEN'S COTTAGE, WILMCOTE



Kettlebrook



"IN GOD'S PROVIDENCE HOUSE WE FOUND SOME CROWN DRESDEN"

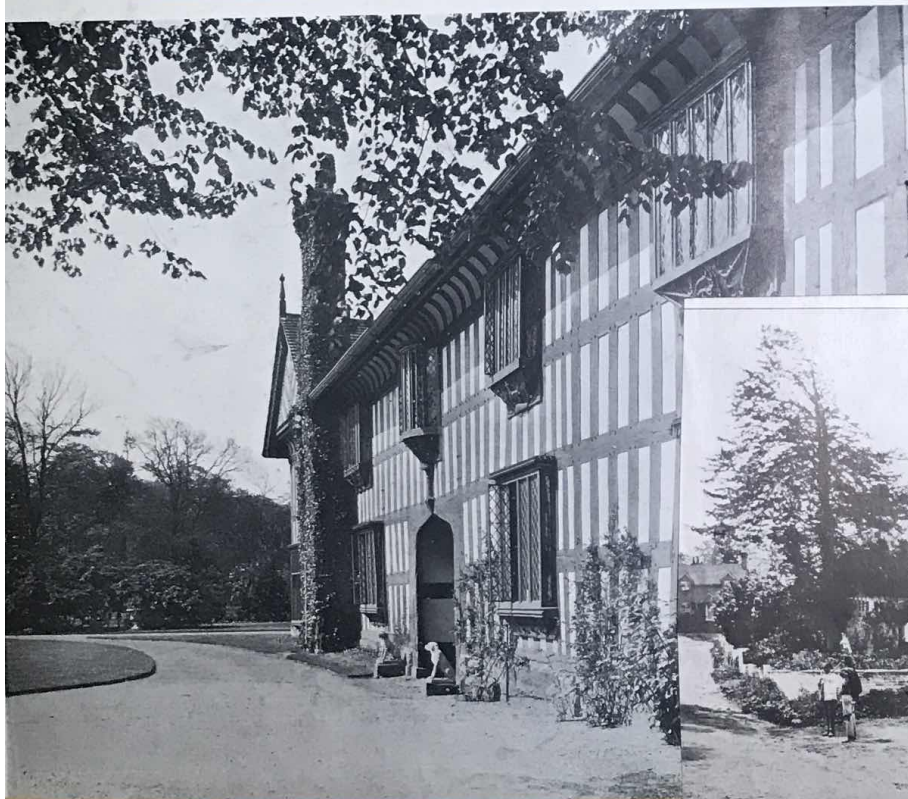


THE SOUTH GARDEN.

"COUNT



Copyright OUR VILLAGE: A RUSTIC HOME. "C.L."





THE FORWARD COURT OF THE WARTBURG, LOOKING TOWARD THE ENTRANCE
Luther's apartments were in the building at the left.



Copyright by Stereo-Travel Co.
The Plonlein Tower. The street branches here and



OLD TRINITY HOUSE, AS RESTORED.



Copyright

PITON COURT.



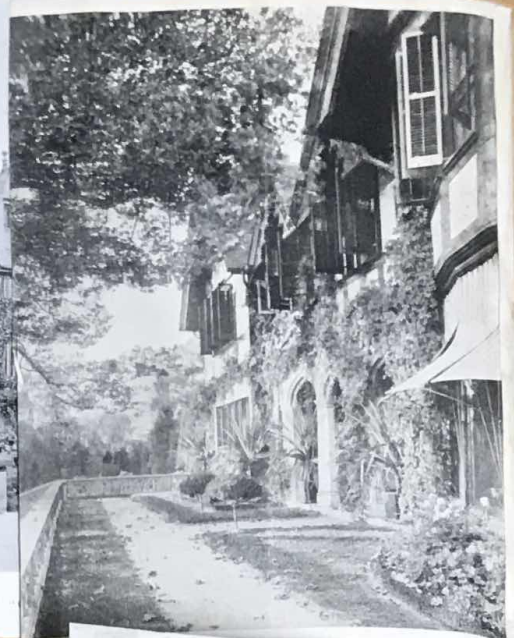
THE COURTYARD, EAST CORNER.

"COUNTRY LIFE"



Copyright

OLD AND NEW.



Surro

the terrace, the balustrade being



BRISTOL
St. Peter's Hospital



CHAMBERS WAL



WALTON'S HOUSE IN FELTHAM. FREET.
His shop was a few doors from this house.



PLASTER WORK ON A HOUSE AT WYVENHOE



CHESTER. ONE OF THE OLD HOUSES
At the corner of "Hawarden Castle Road."



OLD BARN

COUNTRY LIFE



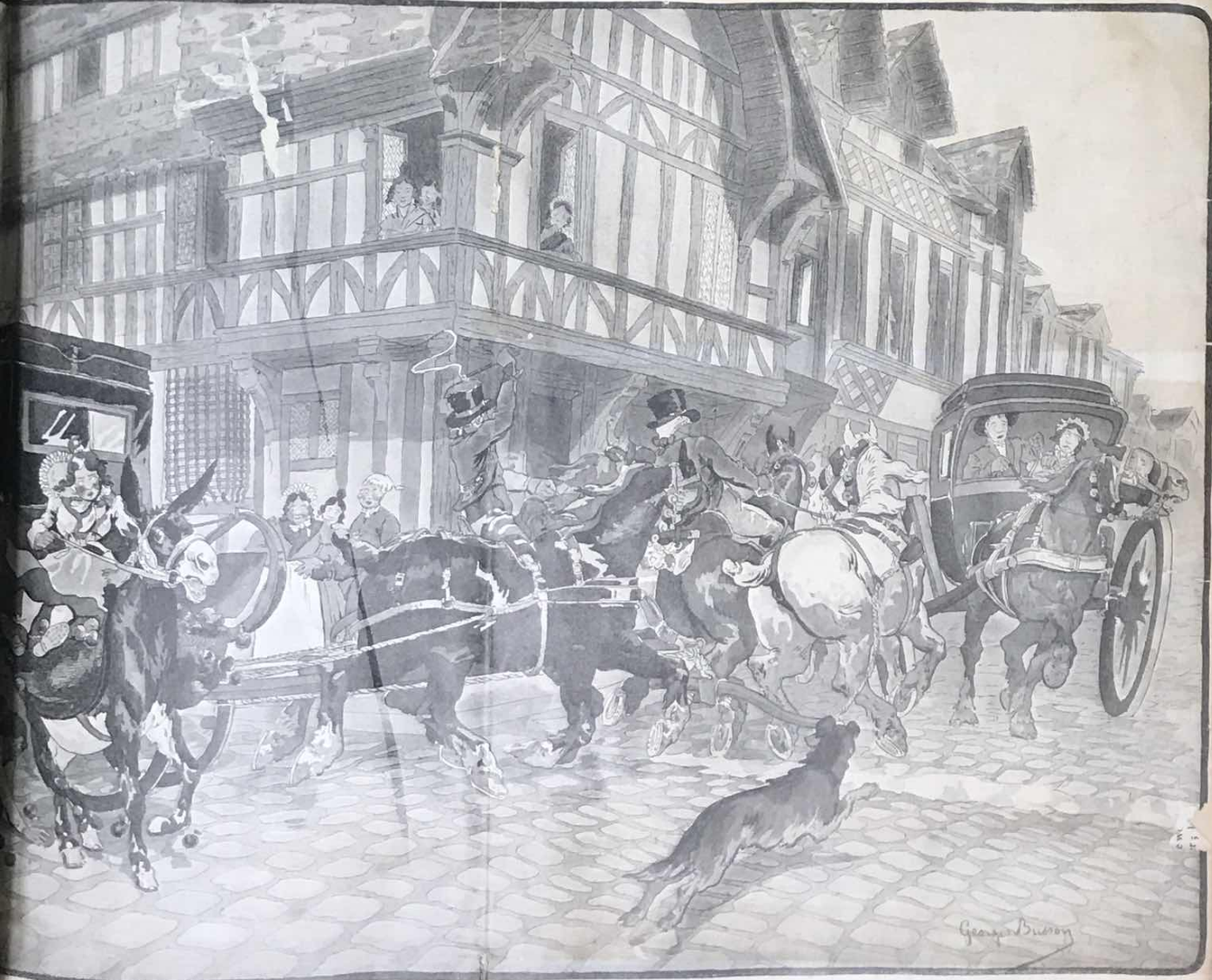
FROM THE HALL GALLERY.

COUNTRY LIFE



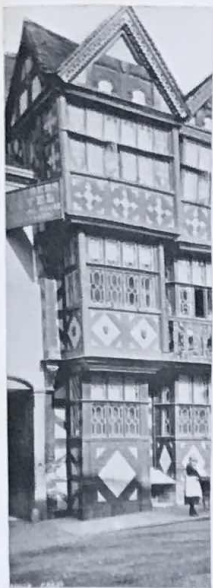
THE HOUSE WHERE SHAKESPEARE WAS BORN

(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH)





COUNTRY INN OR LODGING HOUSE



FEATHERS HOTEL AT LONDON
EXQUISITELY FURNISHED OF THE OLD
INNS IN ENGLAND



A COTTAGE AT BATTLE, ADJOINING THE ABBEY



THE LANE BY THE ALMSHOUSES.



The Butcher's Shop



OLD HOUSE AT KEEVIL



H. W. Tassart.

A BYEPATH.



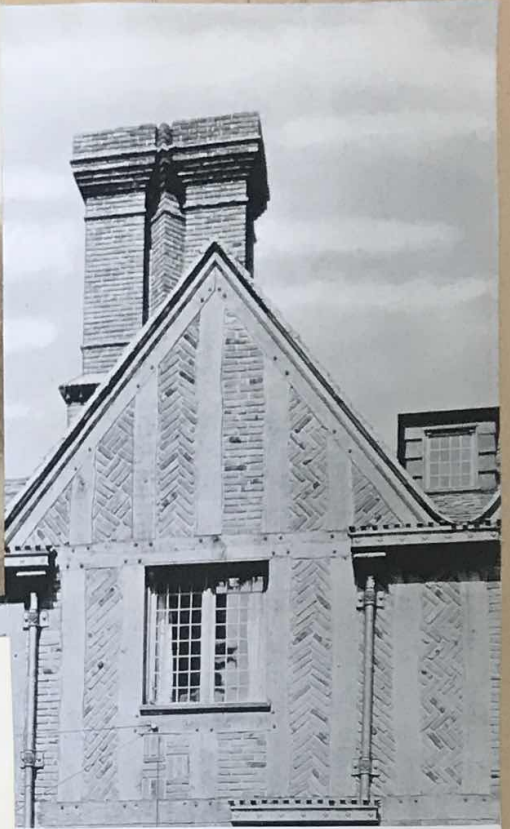
THE JOHN HARVARD HOUSE AT STRATFORD, ENGLAND
Which on October seventh was formally presented to Harvard University by
Mr. Edward Morris of Chicago. The Hon. Whitelaw Reid presided
at the ceremony



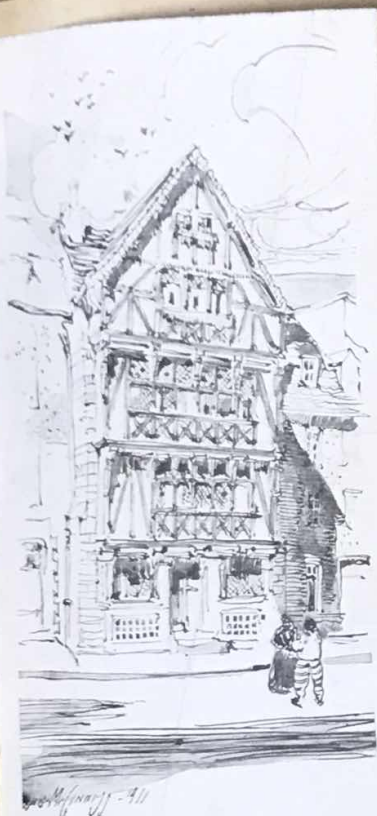
The House in which Bishop Percy was born, Bridgnorth.



THE CROFT, CHESHAM: ENTRANCE



ENCE OF MILTON S. BOWMAN ESQ., BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Lewis Bowman, Architect



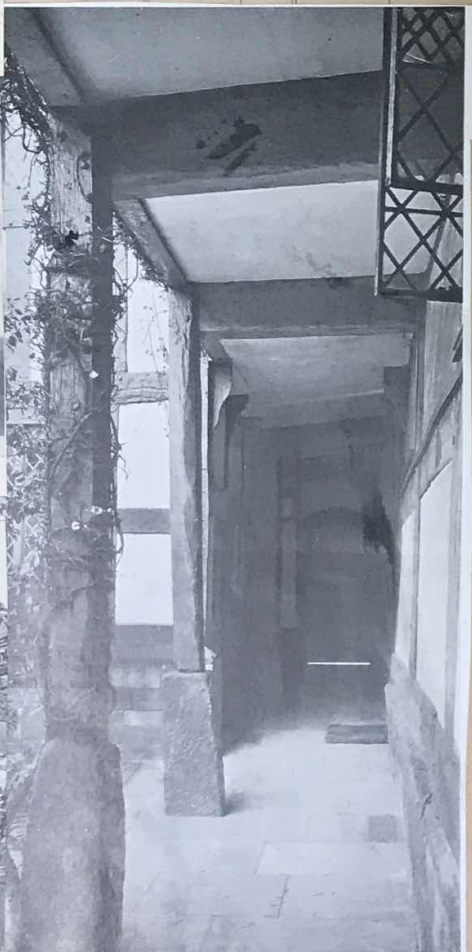
MORLAIX, BRITTANY



A pleasing variety of materials and a carefully studied assymetry in design are common characteristics of English homes



FROM PENCIL SKETCHES
THE HOUSE AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON, IN WHICH, ACCORDING TO ACCEPTED TRADITION, THE GREAT DRAMATIST WAS BORN ON APRIL 23, 1564



ST: THE KITCHEN ENTRANCE. "COUNTRY LIFE."



Church Street, Godalming

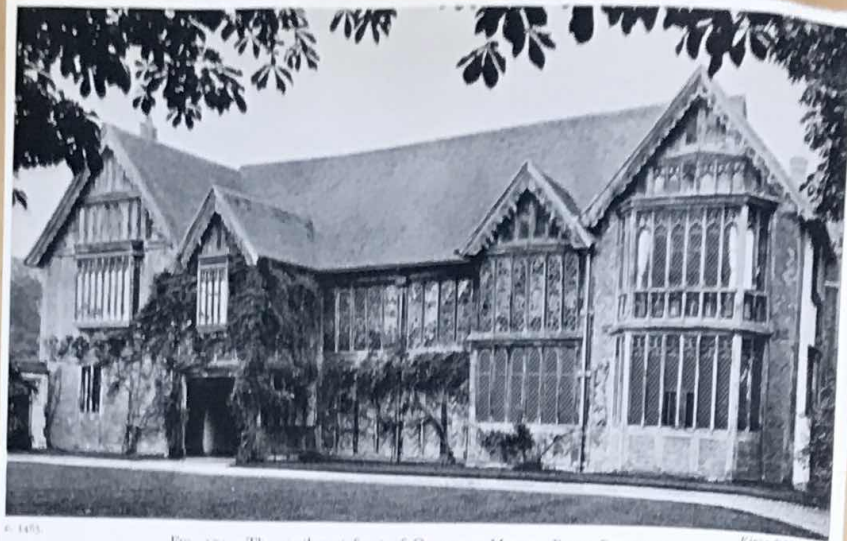


THE VILLAGE STREET, CHIDINGSTON

...remarkable thing
the absence of un-
beginnings and dis-
they do with their
gardings? Where is
ay they are the Jesse
in which the grocer
faith in the boom?
man life and endle-
ever seems to build
all to decay.
men, begun in rustic
one that should be
a sign-board or to-
down lapping against
the church the
and just under the
conveniently placed
on their way to
still, a memory of

...and we took him for the drive
of it from the time of our
one of those animals whose
...in the world's

bright, unclouded mornings we too
grooved lanes where the trees met on
spots drenched in golden mistlings.
In the shade of a summered aftern



c. 1495

FIG. 154.—The south-east front of OCKWELLS MANOR, BRAY, BERKSHIRE.

King: Edward IV.



A CORNER OF THE "OLD" TOWN HOUSE

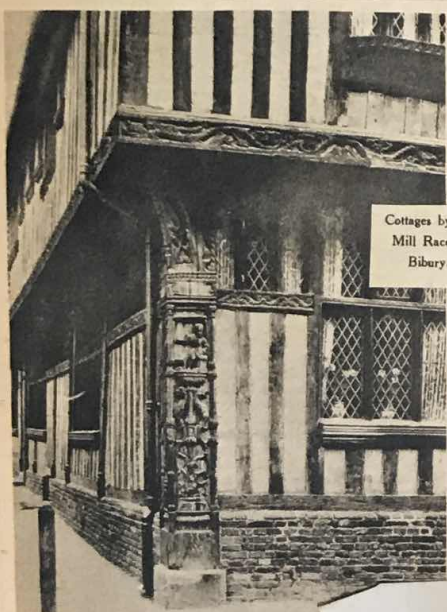


© National Geographic Society

ANCIENT QUARTERS WITHIN THE WALLS OF WINDSOR CASTLE

Autochromes by Clifton Adams

Although used as a residence at various times by nearly all the sovereigns since the first William, Windsor was little more than a medieval castle until the reign of George IV. That monarch transformed it into a modern palace.



Cottages by the Mill Race at Bibury.



Detail of Old Oak House at



Crown Inn, Chiddingfold

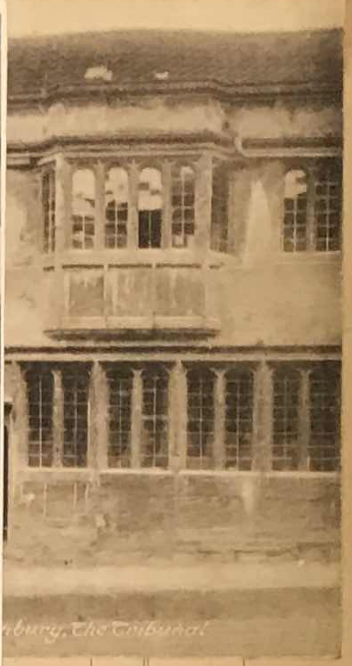


Easton House, Chiddingfold

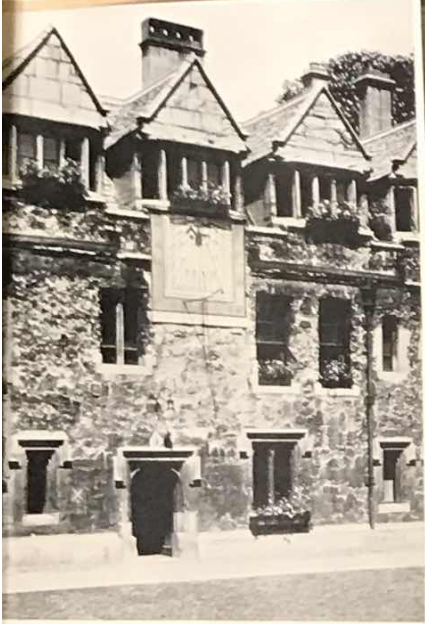




DETAIL OF GARDEN FACADE, COURT LODGE, GROOMBRIDGE, KENT



burg, The Colburn

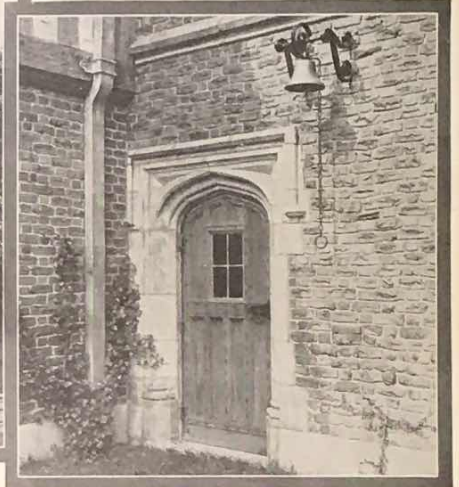


Photograph by Ewing Galloway

A VENERABLE SUNDIAL FACES THE BRASENOSE QUAD
The odd name of the college is probably derived from an ancient
has knocker, a lion's head, on the old hall. It was carried away in
the 14th century and only returned to the college in 1890.



OP—LINGFIELD, SURREY



DOON, OXFON

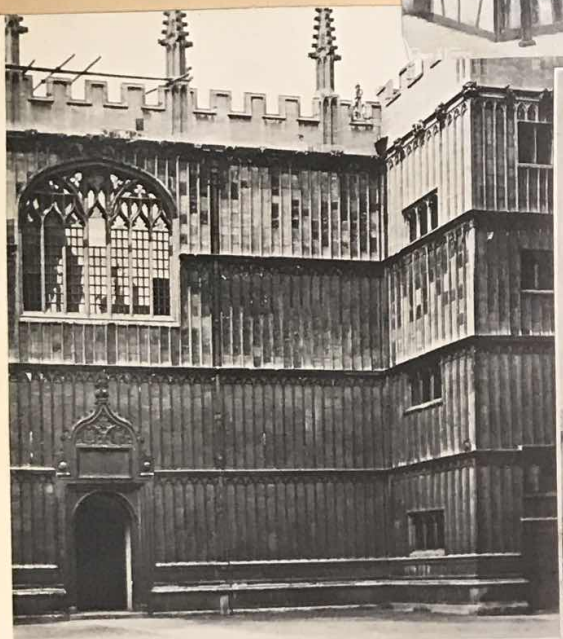


FIG. 135.—COTTRAY MANOR, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

King? Edward IV

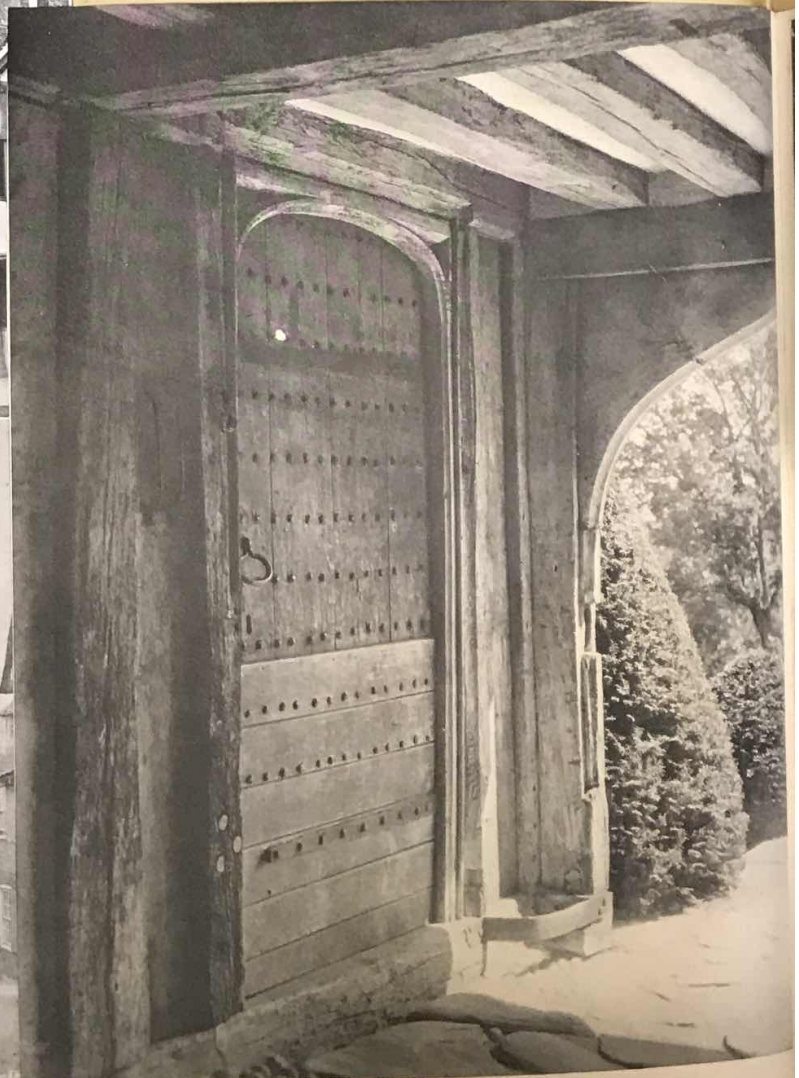


GARDEN FACADE, COURT LODGE



THE BODLEIAN AT OXFORD IS ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST LIBR

Founded more than three centuries ago by Sir Thomas Bodley, the superb co
contains about 1,250,000 bound volumes and some 40,000 volumes of manuscripts, m
of inestimable value. Among its special treasures are a copy of Gutenberg's Bib
spear collection of 5,000 volumes, and manuscripts of Wycliffe's Bible and
"Prometheus Unbound" (see, also, text, page 587).



ENTRANCE DOOR AND ARCHWAY, COURT LODGE, GROOMBRIDGE, KENT



THE HALL PASSAGE, LOOKING ACROSS THE COURTYARD.



"English Homes—Early Renaissance,"

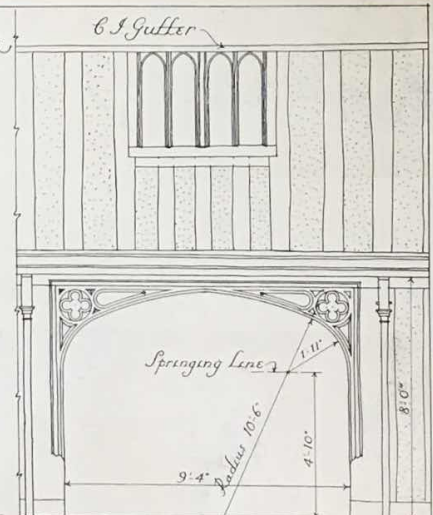
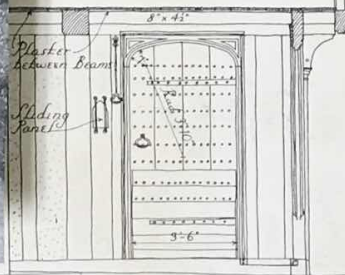
THE HALL BAY, CHARTERHOUSE, LONDON.



THE SQUARE

Entrance Archway
at Court Lodge
Groombridge Kent

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 foot



Section



Garden Elevation
(Entrance Elevation similar)

Elevation
Detail of Spandril
Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 foot

Section



The Square - Penshurst



